



Excessive Cost of Living Is the Main Cause

By Victor L. Berger.

HERE has been some apprehension in certain circles of our city because the rate of interest on Milwaukee city bonds had to be raised from 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent in order to place them in the market.

Our opponents are inclined to ascribe this to the fact that Milwaukee has a Social-Democratic administration and that therefore the eastern bankers are afraid and have raised the rate of interest on the bonds.

However, this is a ridiculous insinuation. Milwaukee several times in the past has paid not only 4 1/2 per cent but even 5 per cent on its bonds—the City Hall, for instance, was completed in 1895, and was built on 5 per cent bonds.

Besides, the city of New York for some time past has paid 4 1/2 and is now paying 4 3/4. And so does Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

The fact of the matter is that this country is approaching another money stringency which may or may not wind up in at least a financial crisis. And the money stringency would have made itself more felt everywhere if May had not proved a lucky month for the American financiers. They were able to dispose in Europe of about \$500,000,000 worth of railway bonds, industrial bonds, and even city bonds.

Notable among these bonds taken by the European capitalists was a fifty million dollar issue of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and the "Milwaukee road" liked so well the idea of having its bondholders in Europe—mainly in France—that it will shortly issue another block of fifty million dollars and try to sell it to Frenchmen.

However, there is no prospect of any relief for the money market in the immediate future.

Europe—which after all means only England, France, Germany and Holland as far as "high finance" is concerned—is not big enough nor rich enough to satisfy the needs of the tremendous expansion of capitalism in America.

And already our railroads are very hard up for funds.

It is true that they are still paying dividends. Some of them have even raised their dividends in order to "create confidence," as for instance, the New York Central and the Philadelphia & Reading. But it is characteristic and "speaks volumes" that the stocks of these roads had a severe fall in answer to this rise of dividends.

In other words, the investors have seen manifestations of that kind before and are very suspicious.

And why should they not be suspicious? Early in May there were about 100,000 idle freight cars in America, and that is a season of the year when they are usually quite busy.

Under such circumstances, it shows rather poor policy on the part of the railroads to tell the people that they will raise their freight rates. The additional freight rates would have to be borne by the consumer.

In other words, so much more would be added to the already excessive cost of living.

And to this excessive cost of living must be ascribed the rise in the rate of interest for city bonds.

The rise in the cost of living has not only hit the working class—although it is hit the hardest, of course—but the middle class which is accustomed to invest in such bonds, is now also made to suffer.

In other words, many middle class incomes which were sufficient ten years ago, at the rate of 4 per cent interest, to uphold a certain standard of living, are inadequate today.

The next result of this condition, then, is that the market has been flooded with high-interest-bearing securities—such as timber bonds, power bonds, irrigation bonds—likely to attract the attention of the middle class investor who feels that he must get more income from his investment in order to keep up his accustomed standard of living.

Securities of this kind have found a ready market. But they did so at the expense of old, established, gilt-edged securities like the Milwaukee city bonds. And that is the main reason why Milwaukee has to go up with its rate of interest.

Under capitalism, and as long as the present system lasts, there is no escape from this, unless the nation should accept the following proposition adopted by the Wisconsin state-platform of the Social-Democratic party:

"The enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States shall lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships. Such loans shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. The money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded. The money thus issued by the government is to be used immediately for the relief of the unemployed—by extending all kinds of useful public works in the state, county and municipality. All persons employed on such work shall be employed under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also contribute to the labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members."

That would settle not only the question of city bonds conclusively, but also the unemployed question to no small extent—even under the present capitalist system.

However, until this or a similar measure is adopted, we shall be simply at the mercy of Wall street with our city bonds.

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

The price of meat is again going up. Wow!

Roosevelt says Socialism would destroy property rights. Not so. It would destroy property wrongs.

The Social-Democratic administration in Milwaukee must be all right. Emma Goldman and consort do not approve of it.

Does theivish capitalist thank Taft and Roosevelt for admitting that Socialism is now the burning question before the world?

How does Roosevelt explain the fact, I wonder, that there are fewer divorcees among Socialists, family for family, than among non-Socialists?

Hurry back, Theodore. The hunting in Republican Illinois is better now than the hunting in Africa, even if the game higher up does keep in the tall timber.

It is low wages and high prices that makes the prosperity that Bank-

Victor L. Berger

er Frame of Wisconsin, is afraid Socialism will deprive him and his class of. The impudence of some men!

By the way, it appears that some Socialists take seriously the story started by De Leon's paper to the effect that Mayor Seidel hoisted the flag at half-mast on the Milwaukee city hall in mourning at the death of the British king. The story is without foundation in fact. The flag was placed at half-mast because of the death of one of the city's official public debt commissioners.

Does a Social-Democratic victory paralyze industry? The Milwaukee Journal, in its issue of June 13, prints a list of new businesses and increases in capitalization, started in Milwaukee during the past ten weeks, covering the period in which the Socialists have been in control of the city, which shows a total of incorporation of \$4,000,000. This indicates an increase this year over last year's figures.

Ralph Easley, of the August Belmont-Carnegie Civic Federation, is in

Madison, Wis., "in the interest of uniform labor laws." The Civic Federation was organized by the big profit thieves to head off Socialism. Everything Easley does is open to suspicion.

Dr. J. Samuel Levy preached a sermon at St. Louis, last week, in which he declared Socialism was here to stay, that the world was anxious for it, and that, despite everything, the world would soon realize that "when man learns to be just to his fellow-man he will love his fellow-man." He said heroes that are today almost worshipped—Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon—would, in time, be called "murderers, assassins, and wretches."

"Red vermin" is the latest kindly term applied to the Socialists. It was launched at the annual convention of the German Catholic Federation of Missouri at St. Louis last week. The convention endorsed the "social political program" of the American Federation of Labor, but this was followed by a wall from organized labor of St. Louis, which demanded why the new \$100,000,000 cathedral, now building in St. Louis, was being put up with non-union labor.

Seventy-two thousand miners are now fighting the battle of their lives in Illinois and the Illinois Manufacturers' association and the Illinois Coal Operators' association are spreading through the daily capitalist papers of Illinois the most outrageous lies concerning the strike, hoping through these lies to accomplish their purpose of breaking the ranks of the strikers. The mine owners have put agents among certain groups of foreigners for the purpose of trying to make them desert the cause.

Congressman Cary, "scab-bread Cary," is on the committee on District of Columbia in Washington, and complains that his work on that committee is not appreciated else the people of the district would urge Milwaukee to re-elect him. Before all things Cary is a politician, and a very low type of one at that. Not service, but politics, is his standard of public work. Evidently he was serving on

The Profit-Making System

It is profit which draws men into enormous, unmanageable aggregations called towns, for instance; profit which crowds them up when they are there into quarters without gardens or open spaces; profit which won't take the most ordinary precautions against wrapping a whole district in a cloud of sulphurous smoke; which turns beautiful rivers into filthy sewers, which condemns all but the rich to live in houses idiotically cramped and confined at best, and at worst, in houses for whose wretchedness there is no name—William Morris.

The District of Columbia committee for personal political advantage rather than to render service as a committeeman.

One of the big things in a purely administrative way that the Social-Democrats have done in Milwaukee has been to arrange for a cost-keeping system which is calculated to determine the exact cost of any city work for any given time whenever the information is desired. The unit system of cost keeping is the foundation of the success of the trusts. They always know the cost unit and thus just where they are at on any transaction. The measure was introduced by Ald. Berger and has been passed in ordinance form.

"Wilshire, the Gold Mine Stock Gambler, lacked but 66 votes of being elected this month one of the eight international delegates to represent the Socialist party (at the international congress). The way in which this man is supported by Berger and Simons suggests some subterranean financial connection, and The Provoker asks Berger and Simons to state how much money Wilshire has paid in any way to the enterprises they are connected with in Milwaukee and Chicago?"

The above gross and irresponsible attack on Comrade Berger is taken from the first page of a little sheet called The Provoker, with which Morgan of Chicago is blackguarding

indiscriminately the black and the white, all in the hope of boosting its editor into prominence. The article is headed: "What Do You Think of This?" and the reply of The Herald is that it considers it a wholly despicable piece of character assassination. The suggestion that Comrade Berger is in any financial schemes in Milwaukee or elsewhere, or that he is associated with Wilshire in any financial way is a black lie, to use the short and ugly word, and I am authorized to so characterize it. The silliness of such a charge is shown from the fact that it was this paper that first exposed Wilshire's catchpenny mining schemes, not The Provoker.

Much of the corruption in local government results from the contract system in relation to public work. The contractor, even where he has not hoodled to get the job, is bent on making it yield him as much as possible.

The Milwaukee supervisors have just run upon a case that very nicely illustrates this. A contractor, named O'Donnell, was given a contract to extend a city water main out into the town of Wauwatosa to the various county institutions located there, the contract requiring that the pipe should be laid six feet below ground, so as to be absolutely below the reach of frost.

The laying of the pipe was no sooner completed than the contractor became clamorous for his money. However, the Socialists in the board conferred with Mayor Seidel, who agreed that the city engineer should make borings all along the line and ascertain if the work had been done "on honor." This was done, and the report is interesting.

The investigation showed that while the pipe was laid at the proper depth for some distance at the beginning of the route, further on it was found to vary from four feet, five inches to as shallow a depth as two feet and nine inches! The report made something of a sensation when it was read to the board.

"Our inequality materializes our upper class, vulgarizes our middle class, brutalizes our lower class."—Matthew Arnold.

Milwaukee Social-Democrats at Work

The New Socialist Park Commissioner Starts Some Things—Notes of Local Legislation and Administration

The bi-party blockade has vanished and the minority has agreed that the administration was right in its stand for 4 1/2 per cent interest on city bonds. The whole bunch voted with the Social-Democrats for the higher interest rate at the adjourned council meeting Tuesday night and the work for 1910 will not be held up. In this little breakdown the minority lost what they had begun to cherish as a nice campaign issue for next time, but they found, as per usual, that their balloon had a hole in it—they had their facts mixed. The Social-Democrats found that Milwaukee would have to do what every other city has to do and there was no way out of it.

The following ordinances were advanced to engrossment: Streets and alleys, \$350,000; isolation hospital, \$100,000; docking and dredging, \$50,000; parks, \$80,000.

They will come up for passage at next Monday's meeting. The following new bond ordinances were introduced: Schools, \$115,000; fire department, \$50,000; Auditorium, \$25,000; sewerage, \$80,000.

The day of fat city contracts is over. The "ring" is doomed. On Monday the common council will adopt Ald. Victor L. Berger's resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the installation of the unit system of cost keeping. This system will enable the city to know a lot of things which have been deep, dark secrets heretofore. The Social-Democrats don't want any secrets.

Under this system of keeping the city's accounts—which, however, is much more than just an accounting system—the city will know exactly what every department costs at any time and how the money is spent, to the last cent. It will be impossible for any future administration to run up such a deficit as the Rose administration left behind.

The city will know just what profit contractors make on every public job, a well-guarded secret heretofore. The department of public works will be enabled to bid in on all public work. This will knock out the contractors' ring and prevent the city from being held up for exorbitant prices for public work. With this cost keeping system the city will be able to stop all leakages, however small. Milwaukee will be the first American city to adopt this valuable system. Every trust, and many big business concerns that are not trusts, have systems similar, which shows how little business past "business" administrations have introduced into city affairs.

The committee on finance Monday recommended a salary of \$5,000 for H. E. Briggs as commissioner of public works. The committee took no action concerning the salary of the four superintendents to be named by Comrade Briggs when he takes office. He will arrange the salaries and make his recommendations to the council. Fixed his bond at \$20,000. Decided that he must purchase automobile to comply with law. Recommended the passage of the

\$75,000 Third ward bath house bond ordinance at 4 1/4 per cent. Those recommended at 4 1/2 per cent are \$100,000, isolation hospital bonds; \$50,000, dock bonds; \$80,000, park bonds, and \$350,000, street bonds.

Killed turning post ordinance left over from Rose administration. Decided that name of department to which it belongs must be on every city auto.

Notes And behold, here comes Nepsis to roost on the very front of John I. Beggs' cars. Huge signs with "Socialism" as the most prominent word, were displayed on the fronts of the yellow wagons all week, advertising a play by that name. How John must have liked it—especially if he witnessed the play and heard its clear cut exposition of what he hates most!

The contractors talk of a friendly suit to test the one-man commissioner law. City Atty. Hoan promptly rises to remark that there will be no friendly suit with him, but that his sleeves will go up for a real fight. This "friendly" game is over, gentlemen.

The new health commissioner's order to be courteous, and "the poorer the person, the more courteous," says strongly of a new spirit that is mighty good to see.

Even the park board had to have an awakening. It took it gracefully.

Socialist Park Commissioner at Work

Park Commissioner Kowalski signaled his first meeting with the Milwaukee park board Tuesday by introducing several notable measures. The first two, which follow, were adopted after some debate and a special committee consisting of Commissioners Kowalski, Clas and Weber, were appointed to take the matters in hand.

"Garden loam and manure are two very important factors for the sustenance of vegetation in our parks. Our city is a large field in which there is an immense amount of material good for the preparation of manure and garden loam. The leaves and grass of our parks, the sweepings of our streets, the manure of horses and other animals, dead animals within the city limits and the garbage in our alleys—all are precious materials for the production of a fertilizer and garden loam. They are of more value than the picking of scrap iron and waste paper. Today we are destroying all this material and every year we are saving large sums for fertilizer and garden loam for the parks. This state of things can be remedied and replaced by a system which not only will help to keep the city in better cleanliness, but will enable the city to maintain its own industry, not only for the improvement of our parks and playgrounds, but also for the benefit of citizens who now pay \$1.00 for a yard of loam."

"For the execution of this project the undersigned presents to the park board the following plan: The park board shall meet the public works board and take the necessary steps for collecting all the dirt of the streets and alleys and depositing the same at selected stations in the city. The collected garbage shall be taken from the stations at night to the designated city lands, where they shall be deposited in compact heaps to furnish in the course of three years perfect garden loam for our parks, playgrounds and public school lawns. The loam not used in city parks can be sold to parties willing to pay to the public parks fund the fixed price per yard.

A. F. KOWALSKI, Park Commissioner. The second resolution handed in by the new park commissioner reads as follows:

"The statistical figures of the United States commerce and labor department at Washington demonstrate that the adulteration of food and beverages is increasing every year. These figures cover all states and cities, Milwaukee included.

"We don't know what we are consuming every day, and we do not know what our children are consuming, when they buy the ice cream, candies, bread, milk and other articles of food in our parks."

board shall meet the public works board and take the necessary steps for collecting all the dirt of the streets and alleys and depositing the same at selected stations in the city. The collected garbage shall be taken from the stations at night to the designated city lands, where they shall be deposited in compact heaps to furnish in the course of three years perfect garden loam for our parks, playgrounds and public school lawns. The loam not used in city parks can be sold to parties willing to pay to the public parks fund the fixed price per yard.

"We are investigating more carefully the feed furnished to the population of our zoological garden than the food and beverages sold to the adult city population as to our children in the public parks.

"Statistical figures prove that many articles are continually more and more adulterated. Therefore, we are justified in supposing that the food and beverages sold in the public parks of Milwaukee are also adulterated. The city and all departments of its administration are responsible for the life and health of the citizens and the children when they enjoy the pleasures of nature in our public parks. The city and the officials should not tolerate that thousands and thousands of people be poisoned daily for the benefit of a few individuals, who add poisonous adulterations to the food and beverages sold to the public.

"In view of the facts above mentioned, be it

"RESOLVED, That the commissioners of the parks, with the help of the municipal chemist, shall undertake the investigation of all articles of food and all beverages sold at the parks and playgrounds of the city of Milwaukee. Such investigation to be started as soon as this resolution is adopted.

A. F. KOWALSKI, Park Commissioner. Commissioner Kowalski started something in behalf of the park policemen, as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Board of park commissioners grant the park policemen of the various parks of the city of Milwaukee two days off during each month; further

"RESOLVED, That this resolution be put in force as soon as possible after its passage.

Action on this proposal was postponed to the next meeting.

Why Does Mr. Schutz Want the Workmen to Pay More Taxes

By Victor L. Berger.

ONE of the last remnants of the past graft administration who is still in power, is the tax commissioner. And it seems he intends to use his power according to his political origin and antecedents.

Of course, the busy-ness-like and intelligent way in which the present administration has gotten hold of city affairs is gall and wormwood to every crook and grafter in Milwaukee. Every one of them is doing and will do whatever he can to block the Social-Democratic administration and to use for the present and to save for the future what little avenues and openings for graft and boodle he can.

For in no other light can we possibly consider the following, which came to us from an absolutely reliable source:

The tax commissioner, Frank B. Schutz, is continually urging his tax assessors in the outlying districts to raise their assessments. He is continually telling them that the down-town property and the big business men are paying enough taxes, but that the outlying districts where the workingmen and the small business men live, do not pay enough taxes.

Now, to begin with, the same cry is raised by the English lords, and has been raised during the last eight hundred years.

Everybody knows that the contrary is the truth. The ruling class since time immemorial has pushed off the taxes on the subjugated stratum and has then continually howled about the burdens the ruling class had to bear.

Besides, this is the same howl we hear in Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, San Francisco and other cities, from the "interests."

There, too, the millionaire manufacturers and wholesale merchants and big department stores claim that they are taxed too highly, although it was shown just a little while ago that the great and good merchant prince, Marshall Field, was taxed for only \$120,000, and The Fair for even less.

However, to be a tax assessor in Chicago in certain districts meant to have an "income" of at least \$100,000 a year.

Tax Commissioner Schutz is only getting a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

Why should he claim that the workingmen's districts, where graft and the bribing of the tax assessor is obviously out of the question, pay too little taxes?

And why should he claim that the business districts, where the big capitalists own the property and bribery is considered a business proposition, pay too much taxes?

Mr. Frank B. Schutz was the manager of David S. Rose's last two campaigns, and the Rose crowd was known all over the country as the rottenest political bunch that ever cursed any city.

Now, why should Mr. Frank B. Schutz claim that the big business men pay too much taxes and the workingmen and little fellows do not pay enough?

Why? It is a well-known fact that at least some of the property down-town is not paying its due share of taxes.

It is a well-known fact that at least some of the big business houses down-town do not pay their just share of taxes.

If Mr. Frank B. Schutz, tax commissioner of Milwaukee, whose term does not end until Jan. 1, 1912, should try to make up for the shortcomings of the big business men and corporations by squeezing so much more out of the poor working men and the little business men in the outlying districts, then we will suggest that the taxpayers of the outlying districts appoint a protest committee of 10,000 and send it to the tax commissioner. And that this committee take such action as the welfare of the city may require.

Victor L. Berger

A Correction

The Herald is usually cautious; in this movement one grows to be so. But last week the statement was made that the articles on Barbarous Mexico had been refused further publication in the American Magazine because of pressure brought to bear on the magazine by American capitalists. We learn, on the contrary, that the magazine has not been whipped into silence but actually has an article against Diaz's work already in hand from Mrs. Cloudsley Johns of Los Angeles for a forthcoming issue. Mrs. Johns is a party member. The story about the magazine originated with The Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kans., which announced that the Mexican exposure in the magazine had been headed off and that therefore it would itself print the rest of the articles. We regret having been misled in the matter.

A Chicago Murder

A flagrant piece of juggled justice appears to be that in the case of the murderer of Karl Cerny, a baker, who was shot, on a dark evening in Chicago, by a man named David Beyer. A big bread factory had been picketed but he was not a picket when the shooting occurred, and it appears to have been a vengeful deed, inspired by feeling carried over from the strike. The man is alleged to have followed Cerny and shot him in the back.

It is understood that as soon as Beyer was arrested the boss bakers' organization became active in springing witnesses out of the city. A Chicago grand jury refused to let the case go to trial and Beyer was let go. This aroused great indignation among the unions and it became evident that State's Atty. Wayman, who is regarded as a tool rather than a man, would sooner or later have to reopen the case. This he seems to have done in an adroit way.

The Bakers' union located some missing witnesses in Texas and the fact that they were being brought to Chicago became known. But before the witnesses could arrive Wayman brought the case before a second grand jury and Beyer was again given a clean bill and again turned loose upon the community to continue his career as a strike-breaker.

Denunciatory resolutions were passed by the Milwaukee Federated Trades council, after the first "trial," and justifying his conduct by the fact that two grand juries had adjudged the shooting a case of self-defense. That a state's attorney can steer a grand jury is not wholly an unknown fact.

If Wayman continues state's attorney in Chicago it would seem that that city is a safer place for a gunman (as they call armed thugs out west) to operate than any other place in America. Cerny, unarmed, was going home in the night, he was followed and shot in the back by a man carrying concealed weapons. This much can be said, that in practically every city in the United States such a murder would get a jury trial, boss bakers or no boss bakers, and that such a character as Beyer would be looked on as a public menace.

When state attorneys and grand juries behind closed doors presume to ask the public to believe that a murderer is not a murderer, giving it no chance to judge for itself, a situation dangerous to the public safety is established.

People's Realty Co.

Stockholders Special Meeting Postponed to Saturday, June 18, 1910

To the Stockholders of the People's Realty Company:

You are hereby notified that the special meeting of the stockholders of the PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY, called to be held at the office of the company, 344 Sixth street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, June 11, 1910, to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock, adjourned to Saturday, June 18, 1910, 8 p. m., due to lack of quorum.

A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, which requires two-thirds of all outstanding stock. As our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, IT IS URGED THAT ALL STOCKHOLDERS ATTEND, EITHER IN PERSON OR BY PROXY. In case you decide to be represented by proxy, kindly assist the tabulation of the proxies and prevent delay in calling the meeting to order promptly at the time specified, by having your proxy properly filled out, filed with the secretary at the office of the company not later than 3 o'clock p. m., June 18, 1910.

EDWARD KLUCKOW, Sec'y. Dated, Milwaukee June 11, 1910.

# The Victor Berger Interview That Caught the East

[We print below the larger portion of the full-page interview with Victor L. Berger that appeared in The New York Times of June 17, and which was published simultaneously in Sunday newspapers in all the eastern cities. It is a classic in its way. A notable public utterance. And it is one of those remarkable pieces of journalistic work in which the interviewer presents the interviewed at his best. In this particular case, moreover, the presentation of Socialism reflects Comrade Berger's wonderful power of presenting our ideas in a popular form that commands the instant attention of all classes of people.]

certain growth of the Socialist vote and prove that the election which brought him and his colleagues to power was no accident, no fluke; that it was seen for years to be inevitable and inevitable, and that only a fluke or an accident could have prevented it.

By Charles Willis Thompson

VICTOR L. BERGER is the unofficial head of the great Socialist city of Milwaukee—the first great Socialist city in the Union. He is not its mayor, but he is the leader—the "boss," the old parties call him—the dominant party there. He will become the leader of the first Socialist state in the union, for the conquest of Wisconsin is a thing on which he and his victorious followers in Milwaukee confidently count. It is extremely likely that next year he will be delivering Socialist speeches in the capitol at Washington, for he will undoubtedly be nominated and most likely be elected to congress from a Milwaukee district this year.

**Abounding in Energy**

This leader of a new force in American politics is a stalwart man, abounding with energy; big-nosed, square-jawed, with big brown eyes set far apart under a wide brow. Big and massive, he is light and quick in his movements, and he is always moving. Most men, when they undergo the process of being interviewed, not only sit but sit as still as the can. Berger ranged up and down the room; he emphasized his points by a clap of the hands, or by coming swiftly across and laying one of them on my shoulder, or stabbing a big finger into my knee.

He punctuated the interview with these periods. An exclamation point was indicated by a sudden stop, and by setting his body against an article of furniture with both hands grasping it, while the sharp brown eyes looked the question, "What do you think of that?" After making an especially strong point he would utter a staccato "Well!" or a gruff "Huh!" This activity was the very reverse of neuroathetic. It was the outward expression of an overflowing vitality, a boundless, healthy energy that could not content itself with such an expression.

"What good is your victory going to do Socialism?" I asked him. "Under what you call the capitalistic system aren't you too handicapped to accomplish anything?"

"There is one thing we can do,"

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and he, striking his hand emphatically on a table. "We can give an absolutely clean and progressive administration."

"Can't anybody do that?"

**Only Socialists Make Good**

"No! Only Socialists can do that, as I mean it. Nobody else can. Take for instance, your man Gaynor here. Personally he is an absolutely honest man, and yet I hereby predict he will be the most dismal failure you have ever had in the mayor's chair—a miserable, abject failure."

"Stroug was an honest man, wasn't he? Seth Low was an honest man, wasn't he? Hewitt was not only an honest man, but a man of learning and width of view. The same thing will happen to Gaynor that happened to them."

"What are his tools? Either Tammany or the reformers! he must work with one or the other. City government with either tool is a case of graft, after all; sometimes more decent graft, sometimes more corrupt, but always a question of individual gain. That is the philosophy of present-day reform."

"Well, we put up a little blond German patternmaker for mayor, and he is going to be the first real success in American municipal government. If we had an election tomorrow he would get 10,000 more votes than he did before. I don't say this out of pride in him, because it doesn't have to be a Seidel or a Berger—any kind of Socialist could produce the same results."

**Have the Social Conscience**

"The difference is that every Social-Democrat, to begin with, has the social conscience. You people talk of the civic conscience, but it is the social conscience that is needed—the understanding that to help yourself you've got to help every class in the community—the entire community."

"You think you've done everything when you have got an honest mayor? Honesty we must have, but it's the least of the needs with us."

"Honesty!" he said with a short laugh—not a laugh of mirth, but one of those punctuation marks of his. "What do you call honesty? Not to steal when you have a chance? Not to take a bribe when it is offered? No, no, we need more than that."

Most of us easterners have regarded the Milwaukee election as a fluke. Unable to understand how any American city could seriously accept such a revolutionary doctrine as Socialism, we have accounted for it on the theory that the Socialists simply afforded ring-wary voters a chance to turn the rascals out.

I asked Berger about that. He answered by showing me the figures of the Socialist vote in Milwaukee for the past twelve years:

1898	2,414
1900	2,473
1902	8,453
1904	15,076
1906	16,837
1908	20,888
1910	27,622

**Slow and Sure Triumphant**

"We didn't make any phenomenal gain at any single election," he said. "We got there by simply keeping at it. The growth was normal and gradual."

"Since 1904, when I ran for mayor and got 15,000 votes; the old parties have felt a sword of Damocles hanging over them, and they have known that as sure as the sun sets it would come down sooner or later. With every election they have seen it descend nearer and nearer."

"And now that it has fallen they are saying that this slow and sure tri-

umph is merely a spasmodic protest against corruption. 'Corruption!' said Berger, with another of those short, punctuation-mark laughs. "If corruption could do it, then New York would have been a Socialist town for thirty years."

"Corruption! It is true we have had a corrupt government for forty years—Milwaukee is 55 years old. But we haven't been nearly as rotten as Chicago."

"We've never had a Hinky Dink or a Bath-house John. It would be impossible in Milwaukee, even under Rose's administration." (Rose was the Democratic mayor and boss.)

"We've never had a Little Tim or a Big Tim Sullivan; it would be impossible there. We've never had a Dick Croker to retire from a boss-ship with millions."

"Of course, the gang in Milwaukee sold franchises, but as early as 1903 we had a picked grand jury—the Socialists helped—and it returned 212 indictments. In other words," said Berger, coming over and punctuating this fact with a stab of his forefinger, "two years before you began to rake muck all over the country we muck-raked on our own account in Milwaukee."

"No; we didn't win this election because of rottenness in the city administration."

**A Working Class Victory**

"It was simply a working class victory, simply the result of many years of hard work. It was a cumulative effect. It was not the result of hard work in this campaign, but of years and years of propaganda—especially of literary propaganda."

"How did you carry it on?"

"Well, we had the daily press against us. So we used to get out this sort of thing:

He showed a four-page broadside headed in English and German, "The Voice of the People," and containing editorial articles and cartoons. "Sometimes we printed it in three languages. Then we'd have it distributed by the bundle brigade."

The bundle brigade? Why, workmen who volunteered their services. It was from 1,200 to 1,800, sometimes 2,000 strong. They'd get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and cover the districts, assigned to them before they went to work. It was each man's duty to see that every household in his territory got a copy."

"Of course, this was only in campaign times?" I suggested.

"Whenever anything of importance happened," answered Berger. "For instance, in the case of a big strike or a sudden rise in prices. Everything is grist for our mill. It takes 150,000 copies to cover Milwaukee for one distribution."

**All Form Bundle Brigade**

"If a member of the bundle brigade can't do the work himself he gets his grown-up boy to help him. He is supposed to know what kind of literature is adapted to each household and to see that it gets there. We can't afford to waste any literature. We have conducted this kind of a distribution systematically for the last twelve years."

"Now, here's the kind of campaign they made against us—especially against me." He produced copies of the Milwaukee papers of the last campaign, filled with lurid headlines and bitter editorial articles branding the Socialists, and especially Berger, as bloody revolutionists and enemies of the republic.

"Of course, you know," he said, "that the Republican party has a pat-

(Continued to 3d page.)

## French Farmers for Socialism

Ch. Rappaport reports to The Neue Zeit, Germany, that the elections of April 24 mark a turning point in the history of French Socialism, because the party "made a splendid advance in the rural districts." This was the direct result of special propaganda.

"The continuous occupation of the party with the agrarian question, the putting activity of our most efficient country agitator, Compere Morel, his brilliant attitude in parliament, are beginning to bear fruit. We are making surprising conquests in the rural districts. Compere-Morel himself was elected on the first ballot, mainly by farmers. The farmers of the depart-

ment of Gard, in which his district is situated, used to belong body and soul to the reaction, or to the Protestant freethinkers. When this brilliant agitator had won his first electoral battle the capitalist politicians called him a reactionary. His election was considered an accident or as the result of some trick. Now he has attached the farmers to himself so firmly that neither the reactionaries nor the freethinkers can hope to take them away from him. It was the same in the Allier department, where Comrade Brizon suddenly tore 5,000 voters away from his radical opponent and won out on the first ballot.

## Milwaukee

Where is it they know how to stick? Milwaukee?

And down opponents hard and quick? Milwaukee?

When they knocked out the G. O. P. The sound was heard across the sea, And workmen yelled out in glee— Milwaukee.

What word sounds bad in Battle Creek? Milwaukee.

Of what will grape-nuts never speak? Milwaukee.

Where is it workmen are square, And have the nerve to do and dare— Don't fall for bull con or hot air? Milwaukee.

What town will Kirby always shun? Milwaukee.

From where will open shoppers run? Milwaukee.

So let us give a mighty cheer As tribute to that city dear, Whose fame no more depends on beer— Milwaukee.

—Cleveland Citizen.

rupt government, rob labor and waste a nation's resources.

Worse would be done here were it not for the germs of resistance offered by the workers.

There is no organized labor movement in Mexico. There is no restraint on exploitations save the possibility of a blind hunger revolt.

Capital is always as brutal as it dare to be. In Mexico there is little restraint, and its brutality is almost inconceivable. We read of men and women whipped to death, shot down by the hundreds in the streets, cast into foul jails without trial, murdered by wholesale, in almost every possible manner. It is no different capital from that which rules in America. IT IS THE SAME IDENTICAL CAPITAL, OWNED BY THE SAME CAPITALISTS.

These brutalities are not simply condoned by the rulers of this country. THEY ARE MAINTAINED BY THOSE WHO RULE THIS COUNTRY.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR AMERICAN SUPPORT THESE ATROCITIES WOULD CEASE.

Capitalism is international. It has no patriotism.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## Dias the Tool of American Capital

The testimony before the congressional committee that is debating the question of an investigation of American complicity in Mexican atrocities is proving anew the fact that **Dias** is only the tool of American capital. It is the copper trust, the rubber trust, the Standard Oil and railroad trust that is really ruling Mexico.

In the United States these industrial masters are somewhat restrained. They can do nothing worse than cripple a half million people a year (according to the best authorities on industrial accidents), drive a hundred thousand girls to worse than death, keep one-tenth of the population below a healthy animal existence, cor-

rupt government, rob labor and waste a nation's resources.

And yet I will venture to believe that in no time, since the beginnings of society, was the lot of those same dumb millions of toilers so entirely unbearable as it is even in the days now passing over us. It is not to die, or even to die of hunger, that makes a man wretched; many men have died; all men must die—the last exit of all of us is a Fire-Chariot of Pain. But it is to live miserable we know not why; to work sore and yet gain nothing; to be heart-worn, weary, yet



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The Beer of Quality

You be the judge. We want you to note its clear, amber color—always undimmed, no matter how cold. We want you to realize that delicate hop flavor and agreeable smoothness you have not enjoyed before in beer.

The appetizing taste of the hops—the delightful bouquet of Pabst Blue Ribbon will immediately decide the beer question for you.

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Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

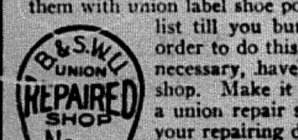
**ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread**



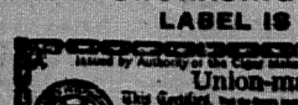
**Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work**

**PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS**

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

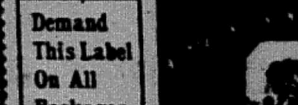


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**Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter**

**Schlitz**



TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, South Side, South Side, . . . . . South Side

isolated, unrelated, girt-in with a cold universal Laissez-faire: it is to die slowly all our life long, imprisoned in a deaf, dead, Infinite Injustice, as in the accursed iron belly of a Phalaris Bull!—Thomas Carlyle.

**The "Danger" of Socialism**

Over one million Socialist votes were polled at the recent general election in France. Add to this num-

ber the three and one-half million votes of the German Social-Democracy, and then ask Kaiser Bill whether he is still thinking of the possibility of a Franco-German war. An army of nearly 5,000,000 Socialists on both sides of the Rhine, with two millions more in the rear—in Belgium, Austria, Italy and Switzerland international war in Europe has become an impossibility. And the rulers know it, too.—Labor, St. Louis.

**Socialism and Sloth**

At about this season of the year all well conditioned capitalists flee to Europe for a three or four months' vacation, so that they will be able fully to consider the question: "What incentive to labor would there be under Socialism?"—N. Y. Call.

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# The British Labor Movement

A Series of Articles by Walter Thomas Mills

(Written for The Herald.)  
**A Preliminary Statement**  
 It is my wish to give such an account of the British Labor movement as shall be just to the comrades there and helpful to the comrades here.

I do not wish any one to understand that these articles are written with the idea that it is my wish to see reproduced in America the exact forms of organization now in operation in Great Britain. That would be as impossible as it would be undesirable. The British comrades have not reproduced a movement at first worked out somewhere else. They have worked out their own movement in compliance with the conditions in their own country. We are doing the same thing in this country.

The forms of political organizations, both in the forms of government and in the political parties of that country are so different from ours that what would fit in one country would be a misfit in the other.

The historic development of the labor unions and the nature of their current activities are so different in the two countries that it is not easy to understand the international discussions to say nothing of a fair comprehension of the things discussed.

A brief interview, a newspaper article or a personal conversation are quite as likely to be misleading as to be helpful.

Still it is my hope that I may be helpful.

They are doing some very desirable things that we cannot do. They are doing some things that we must un-

derstand to do. I am asked to take the time and space to tell what and why. That is the purpose of these articles.

I am just home from a five months' visit in Great Britain. I was very active in the work of the Independent Labor party while there. I spoke two hundred and twenty-five times under the auspices of that party. I was at its election conference and at the annual conference after election. I was in attendance at the annual conference of the Labor party.

I spoke on the same platforms with and for many of the strongest men in the labor movement. I visited all the great industrial centers where the Labor party is strong and had every opportunity to study their forms of organization and the nature of their activities.

I was permitted to be a silent and interested listener in many discussions between men of the foremost rank in the movement where they spoke with the utmost freedom in the consideration of questions of the greatest difficulty and about which serious disagreements had arisen.

I was fortunate in the people I was able to meet and to interview at great length. They were the people who were in the midst of the battle, people who were on the inside doing things instead of being on the outside complaining about the work of others.

Among these I would mention J. Ramsey McDonald, the secretary of the Labor party; Arthur Peters, its business agent; Middleton, the office secretary; Frances Johnson, secretary of the Independent Labor party; W. C. Anderson, the president of the Independent Labor party; Keir Hardie, the most popular and most striking character in the labor movement; Clynes, of Manchester, and Jowett, of Bradford. Men whose long years of effective work in the unions and in the local governments of their home cities, have won for them opportunities for national service as well as international renown. George N. Burns, the new chairman of the Labor party, who came to his place solely because of his long years of

careful and competent service for the party; George Dallas, the Scottish secretary, and J. O'Conner Kessack, who fought the best of the losing battles in the last campaign. Then I was at the annual meeting of the Women's Labor League, met and had the opportunity to interview Mary MacArthur and Marguerite E. Bonfield, the two most active and influential women workers in the British labor movement.

I heard the debates in the conferences and heard the personal comments on these debates after they were over, of those whose names I have mentioned, besides others, including Snowden, Shackleton, Henderson and every other person whose influence in the party work is of commanding importance within the party. This was especially true of the debates regarding the relations of the Labor party to other political parties.

Before going to Great Britain I had a life-time of experience in American politics. It is nearly half a century now since I took a child's interest in politics. Since then I have known no other interest so intense, so all absorbing as is politics—the politics which seeks to realize the common good. I have a ways fought on the losing side, the side which at last here and everywhere, is beginning to be the winning side. This was my preparatory course for the study of the British labor movement.

I was told in Great Britain that American discussions of British politics were sometimes a good cartoon but never an accurate picture. I am hoping that these letters may be understandable and helpful to Americans without being unjust to our British cousins.

In these articles it will be shown that the British labor movement is an evolutionary growth, not a utopian creation.

It will be shown that it is revolutionary in its origin, its development and in its activities. It is not reactionary or compromising in its relations to the immediate needs of the workers or its relations to the long established and historic usages of British politics.

It will be shown that it has grown out of the pressing needs of the labor unions, the progressive undertakings of the municipal governments and of the great growth and power of the co-operative societies, not out of the ideals or ambitions of the doctrinaires.

It will be shown that each longer task has been undertaken either, not before, actual victories in smaller undertakings.

It will be shown that the whole movement is an effort to do things which can be done by the public power acting under majority control. Not to teach things which are matters of personal comprehension and belief.

It will be seen how the party work has never attempted political control over unions, co-operative societies or propaganda organizations engaged in work which small groups of people can undertake without majority control at the ballot box.

It will be shown that the whole movement is constructive, that while it avoids open rupture with the established order of things it is nevertheless moving forward in a way which involves the remaking of customs or usages which together constitute the very foundation of British rule.

It will not be contended that this movement is faultless. It is not. In all of its activities there is still the presence of "the unflinching littleness of mankind." If it were not so it would not be so rich in suggestion to a movement like our own in America, where there still survives just a hint of the "perversity of some people."

In Great Britain the working people are able to go ahead doing things worth while, notwithstanding the disappointed ambitions of many, the petty foibles of those in power and the "soured milk of human kindness" made so through hearts grown sore by hopes deferred.

It is just because they are found to be "men of like passions as we are" that their work is found to be of value to us.

The subject for the next article in this series will be "Political Parties in Great Britain."

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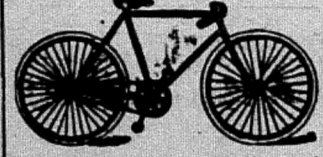
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## The Berger Interview--Continued

ent on the American flag." He pointed to a copy of The Milwaukee Sentinel, the Republican organ—a sort of Milwaukee New York Tribune, Berger called it—flaring the headline, "Which Flag?" and calling on the voters to decide between the Star-Spangled Banner and the red flag of revolution.

"Here's an editorial accusing me of keeping my seat whenever 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played in a public place," said Berger, with a laugh. "The Democrats, of course, pursued a different tack. The American Flag is not their private property."

**Scare That Didn't Scare**  
 He exhibited a Democratic newspaper urging workmen to vote against Berger, the man who wanted American laborers to keep rifles in their houses.

"Well," he said, chuckling, "all that was very impressive, but somehow it didn't work against this sort of argument." He brought forward a copy of the Voice of the People, with the following headline blazing across the page:

**Dear Madam: How Can You Pay Your Grocer and Your Butcher?**  
 "The red flag argument didn't pay, then?"

"It worked out like this," responded Berger. "The Republicans, the patentees of the Star-Spangled Banner argument, polled a little more than 11,000 votes. They carried one ward out of twenty-three and carried it by twenty-two votes. The Democrats, with their solicitude lest I should put rifles in workmen's houses, polled in round numbers 20,000. We got 28,000."

"You seem to think," I observed, "that your victory in Milwaukee could be duplicated in New York. Don't you think that the peculiarity of the character of Milwaukee's population—"

But that was as far as I got. Berger interpreted the question as a suggestion that Socialism depended for victory on foreign-born voters—though I hadn't meant that—and he was off on one of his charges around the room.

"Milwaukee is more American than your town!" He banged his hand down on a desk. "Our party there is 85 per cent American!" He came over and punctuated with a forefinger stab.

"Of the leaders of the party, I am the only one who was born across the sea! Of the twenty-one aldermen-at-large whom we elected, eighteen were born in this country. You can't show me any large city where the percentage is as large."

**A Native Party**  
 "The party is overwhelmingly native. We have some fifty-odd party branches, all of which are English-speaking, except one Polish, one German, one Yiddish, and one Finnish.

"You see," he went on, "there hasn't been any German immigration into Milwaukee for twenty-five years. In the first place, that social legislation over there has had some effect; secondly, our standard of living has deteriorated.

"I visited Germany a few years ago and I found the people living as comfortably as we do; besides, they have old-age pensions, and so on. There is no incentive now for Germans to come here. What Germans we do get are Austrians—we no longer get German Germans.

"The old German immigrants voted very much as they prayed. The Lutherans were Republicans; the Catholics were Democrats. It is different with the second generation. With the young American, religion doesn't cut so much figure in deciding his politics."

"What kind of material do you use for your officeholders?"

"For positions where a question of policy is involved, we appoint Social-Democrats—naturally, because we

have a certain policy to pursue and we want to carry it out. But for positions where technical knowledge is in question or scientific preparation is wanted we take the best man we can get, whether he be in Milwaukee or not. If necessary we will go to Europe to get him. And we'll ask no questions about his politics."

"Take our health commissioner, Dr. William Colby Rucker. He is in the government service. He is the man who stopped the bubonic plague in San Francisco—the man who had charge of the work on yellow fever in New Orleans."

**Science, Not Politics**  
 "We asked the surgeon general to lend him to us, and when he wouldn't Mayor Seidel wired to President Taft, and we got him. We didn't ask him his politics."

"What are his politics, by the way?" I asked.

"He is anti-rat, anti-bubonic plague, anti-yellow fever," said Berger, staccato. "That's all I know about it."

"The first resolution I offered was to abolish the board of public works, which was a three-headed body and an instrument of graft. We substituted for it a one-headed commission. To fill the place we tried to get the head of an engineering faculty in a university."

"He was making too much money and wouldn't come. We tried for another man of the same type and couldn't get him. The man who finally accepted is a university graduate of engineering. That shows the type of man we're after."

"Do you get most of your recruits from Republicans or from Democrats?"

"This last time we got them from the Democrats; the time before from the Republicans. When we get a man he stays with us. The biggest thing we did was to carry a foreign ward—Polish it was, and the priests worked vigorously against us, warning them to beware of the Social-Democratic party."

"Do the La Follette Republicans aid in the growth of your movement?"

"No," said Berger grimly, "we help them—not directly, but by enabling them to view us with alarm. They have been pointing to us and saying, 'If you don't take us you'll get them.' For the last sixteen years it has been La Follette's favorite trick to threaten the other faction with us. La Follette is personally an honest man, but he is a politician whose great object in life is La Follette."

Then he stopped his walk and loomed up in front of me for a peroration. His manner became graver and quieter, without losing its enthusiasm. There is another side to Victor Berger that the give-and-take fighter and the hard-sense politician.

**Socialism Is Coming**  
 "Socialism is coming," he said, "as sure as day. It's idle to try to give the day and hour. Why, what is Socialism? It isn't a theory only. It's the name for a phase of civilization, just as the word capitalism or feudalism denotes a phase of civilization."

"Feudalism followed a system based on slavery, didn't it? But can you tell me the day or the week or the year when it replaced that system? Can you tell me the decade?"

"Can you tell me when capitalism replaced feudalism? You may say the French revolution abolished feudalism. Yes, they abolished the lords and the king and the church forever, and yet since then they have had two empires, three kingdoms, and two republics.

"Why, everything is evolution. We can never tell the day or the hour when Socialism began its conquest. Perhaps the future historian may date it from the Socialist victory in Milwaukee."

"But of one thing I am sure. The United States is the best field for it,

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Just send 20c in stamps or coin to help pay the packing and postage and we will send sample can, enough to make 2½ gallons BEER. All charges will be paid and you can make beer, the like of which you never drank before.

Send me FREE One Sample Can of Hofmeister Beer Extract, enough to make 2½ gallons Fine Quality Real Lager Beer. I enclose 20 cents to help pay for postage and packing.

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for this is the only country where it can be tried independently.

"In Europe it can be tried only internationally. Germany depends on other countries for food; the capitalist rulers could starve a Socialist England or a Socialist France into submission. But we produce everything except coffee and tea, and we are beginning to produce tea.

"And we already have the Socialist form of production. This is the country where competition has killed competition."

"The big fellow eats the smaller one, the bigger eats the big, and finally the biggest unite and form a trust. In no other country has this taken place to such a degree.

"We have about 380 trusts which practically control about \$30,000,000,000 worth of production. What is a trust? It is the Socialist mode of production; only it is for the benefit of the few.

**Devil's Socialism**  
 "You might call it the devil's Socialism."

"Now, all we have to do is to substitute for a few owners the collectivity, the nation at large, and we have real Socialism. In other words, production will go on very much the same way as now under the trusts, only the products will belong to the producers as a whole.

"As long as production is left in the hands of a few it is natural that they should use it for their benefit. I have no quarrel with them for that. But when the people realize it they will change it, and the Milwaukee election is a sign that they are beginning to realize it.

"This is the first time in the history of the world that the subjugated class had the same political basis as the ruling class. They have the ballot. The Roman citizens used to say it was lucky their slaves couldn't count them. Our white slaves have a chance to count—and in Milwaukee they counted."

**Schools and Progress**  
 "In former times the subjugated class usually belonged to another nationality. That is not the case now.

"And we have the public schools. In former times the knight was not only nominally but actually the superior of the peasant. He was armed and armored, and he could kill fifty peasants. Numbers did not count. But is the knight of today superior to the peasant?"

"In what is he superior? Surely not in fighting. If there is any fighting to be done we have to do it.

"Surely not in knowledge. All the schools are taught by workmen; that is, wage earners, for every man who earns his living by the work of his hand or brain is a workman. All the papers are written by workmen; wage earners. The books are written by workmen."

**Capitalism Not Divine**  
 "If they want to prolong their system they will have to lock up their schools."

"And another thing. In former times the church could tell those who protested against class rule that it was God's will, and that he who rebelled against the prevailing system was a rebel against God.

"But now no priest can tell them that it is God's will that they should get calf instead of chicken from Armour; or that it is God's will that Schwab should make millions and spend them in the way he does; or that Harry Thaw should lead the life he has led.

"That time is past. They cannot be told now that the capitalist system exists by the will of God. No matter

from what point you view it, the system is doomed."

He said that in the calm and final tone of one who was reciting a historical fact, not one who was prophesying a future event. As I rose to go he stretched out a sturdy hand and took mine in a strong grip.

"Don't forget," he said, "we are not a theory. We are a fact. A condition."

Every man who knows congress well knows the names of senators and members who betray the people they were elected to represent, and knows also the names of the masters whom they obey—Pinchot.

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Recent Herald Callers: Gertrude N. Jones, New York City; F. A. Guthrie, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; H. Bruins, Manitowoc, Wis.; Henry Wachtel, Two Rivers, Wis.; Edw. Damrow, John Fellrath, Mrs. J. B. Fellrath, Fond du Lac, Wis.; John L. Gudex, Campbellsport, Wis.; J. L. Engdall, Chicago, Ill.

Debs was in Boston a week ago. When asked if he thought the Socialist movement was making definite political progress in this country, he said: "It is coming on as swiftly as the Republican party came on in 1858."

"What have you got to show for it outside of Milwaukee?" "Not much as yet," said the genial "Gene" as he scratched his bald head for a moment, "but I want to tell you a secret—at least something that is not generally known. We are going to break into congress this fall. That's certain."

"And I might add," said Debs. "We are going into the congressional fight down in Maine this fall. We may not accomplish much down there, but we're going into it just the same."

"Where do you expect to elect men to congress?" "We are going to elect two\* from Wisconsin, one from Oklahoma and one from Kansas," replied Debs.

"What districts in Wisconsin do you expect to capture?" "Two of the Milwaukee districts," "How is the new Socialist government in Milwaukee coming on?"

"First rate. Everybody is satisfied with it so far. There is one curious thing about it, however—there are no office seekers. That is an unusual condition of affairs in municipal government."

"How do you account for it?" "Well, the main reason is that no Socialist is an office seeker. The moment he seeks office he is discredited. The office has got to seek him."

"Does the Socialist mayor find it difficult to fill the offices?" "He has ample time to get the right men for the offices. For instance: Mayor Seidel made up his mind that the health of Milwaukee was the first thing that needed attention. Everybody has known it for years—known about the poor health conditions of the city, I mean—but he was the first mayor to give the matter serious attention."

"So he looked around for an expert on sanitary science and he found one in Chicago, who was not a Socialist, by the way. That made no difference, for when your child is seriously sick you want an expert physician, and you don't ask about his politics. They have got the expert in Milwaukee and they have begun a work there that will be of great value to the health and welfare of the city."

The Garrulous Theodore The life and adventures of a certain parrot might be worth the study of Theodore Roosevelt.

We mean the parrot that climbed back on its perch with all its feathers torn out after the night with the bulldog and said: "I know what's the matter with me; I talk too much."

Socialist Clerk Elected Herrin, Ill.—In a three-cornered fight in this city the Socialists succeeded in electing Dave Baker, candidate for the clerk of the city court, by 53 votes over his closest opponent, and C. E. Ingraham, candidate for judge of the court, beat the Republican vote by 152. The Socialists came within 53 votes of electing a judge.

Citizens Ticket Game Repudiated The Labor party victory in San Jose, Cal., was more sweeping and important than appeared on the surface when at first announced in a brief item in a Western newspaper. The true significance of the San Jose election will be best understood when it is stated that not only did the old party machines merge their interests in a citizens' ticket of "respectables," but raised a religious issue and enlisted some of the churches against the Labor party in the hope of dividing the workers. Moreover, Congressman E. A. Hayes and his daily paper, The Mercury, fought the Laborites most bitterly, while, of course, the Southern Pacific railway and its henchmen were also on the job of "saving the people." Yet Matthewson, the Labor candidate for mayor, received about 1,300 majority and the three councilmen-at-large romped in with nearly as many votes to spare. The Laborites have gained complete control of the municipal government.

The Cleveland baseball management has been forced to unionize its grounds. The unions of Cleveland are filled with Socialism, and when they declare a boycott it seems to stick.

Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, will speak at Riverview park, Chicago, Sunday, June 19, that being the occasion of the press picnic conducted by Local Cook County.

International Labor Legislation—By Robert Hunter

T. Berna, in Switzerland, is the office of the International Association for Labor Legislation. The work of this body is to try to obtain in all countries practically the same kind of labor legislation. International conferences are held for the purpose of discussing the labor legislation of the various countries. Special meetings are called of official representatives of the various countries to discuss common international action for the protection of labor. Four years ago I attended a conference held by the international body at Geneva. There were delegates in attendance from almost all countries in the world who discussed for several days the possibility of obtaining a kind of international code of labor legislation. The matter was of such importance to labor that many Socialists attended the gathering, some representing various national associations for labor legislation. It is said that the international association is supported largely by German funds. The Socialists of Germany have forced the German government to adopt the most advanced social and labor legislation in the world. The German nation, therefore, faces a serious situation. Her legislation is so advanced that she has begun to fear that it will effect her ability to compete with other countries in the world market. She is not sure that she can go on protecting her workers, and at the same time compete with those other countries that refuse to protect their workers. That is one thing. The other thing is this, that if she does not respond to the demand of the German workers for FURTHER protection, she will face at home something like revolution. As a result the German nation is endeavoring to bring other countries up to her standard of labor legislation. She is really today sending out missionaries to other countries for the purpose of urging them to improve their social and labor legislation. She is endeavoring to get international agreements in order to prevent other countries from horribly exploiting their wage workers and in this manner taking away from Germany her international trade. Nor is Germany alone in this desire to obtain an international code. Nearly all European countries are being driven by the Socialists to adopt radical reform measures. Governmental insurance, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, housing reform and other such measures are being forced upon the governments of Europe. A few years ago the continental governments feared England, knowing that if she did not adopt more advanced social legislation she might undersell the continental countries. That feeling has largely disappeared since the British Labor party forced upon the British government laws protecting the working class. The European governments now fear America only. When the various governments of Europe decided in 1906 to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the match-making industry, America made no pledge. When international conventions are held for the purpose of discussing an international code America takes no official part in those conferences; and America not only refuses to take part in international agreements, it has thus far made no step toward radical social or labor legislation. There is no adequate workmen's compensation act in America; the labor laws are not enforced. Old age pensions are not discussed, and governmental insurance against sickness, old age, invalidity and death does not exist, while insurance against unemployment is not even dreamed of. And so this question presents itself to the capitalists of Europe. Will the workers of America continue to allow themselves to be robbed and exploited in order to allow the capitalists of America to underbid the capitalists of Europe? In other words, America is today, pretty much like a scab shop knocking the stuffing out of another shop where the boss has been forced to grant union conditions.

Mills' Dates June 18 to 23—Wichita, Kas. June 26 to July 5—In Oklahoma.

A Frank Confession Editors of business journals rarely mince words. When they have something to say they say it. In this respect they are like the Socialists. While glancing over a copy of The Practical World, published in Philadelphia, I came across a paragraph, the baldness of which, I admit, stunned me. It was written in a boastful spirit and is worth reprinting. Comment on it is quite unnecessary. The paragraph reads as follows: "This is an age of business. In olden times aristocrats were wont to look down on one who was 'in trade,' but today the business man is in supreme command. He controls the commerce of the seas; he handles the merchandise of the world; he dictates to empires, and he dominates republics. He says to legislators, 'Do this,' and they do it. In fact, he is king of the earth."

When I consider that the workers of all lands are in the vast majority, I wonder why they let such a condition to exist. The above quotation plainly says that the capitalists are in control of this nation. Every department is theirs—law making, law enforcing and law interpreting. You workmen who are not Socialists are to blame for this condition. Your votes have placed the government in the hands of your enemies and now if you must suffer, don't kick, you voted for it.

If you workmen wanted to you could take the government out of the hands of your enemies and use it in the interest of your class. If you should do this laws would be passed in your own interest instead of that of the capitalist. You would have your condition bettered in a thousand and one ways. When will you wake up? EMANUEL JULIUS. Philadelphia, Pa.

A Paper With a History After a long and stormy history the Arbeiter Zeitung of Chicago, the only anarchist daily in the world, has ceased to support that philosophy and will henceforth be a Socialist paper. For thirty-four years this paper has played a part in the labor movement of Chicago. It was established in the beginning as a Socialist paper. In the days of the anarchist excitement of the 80's it was captured by the anarchists and was the central figure in the events that culminated in the hanging and imprisonment of the labor leaders who had been prominent in the eight-hour fight. When the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung was raided by the police, following the throwing of the Haymarket bomb, Joseph Dietzgen, the Socialist philosopher and writer, now dead, took editorial charge. He was a bitter antagonist of anarchism, but felt that the paper represented an asset of value to the labor movement of Chicago that should be preserved. After a few months he was again displaced by the anarchist influence that had gained control of the unions which owned a majority of the stock. From then until the present it has stood as the only daily paper in the world defending the principles of anarchism. Gradually the influence of anarchist sentiments in the unions controlling the paper has died away. For many years this anarchy consisted in little more than abstention from voting. As time passed and the Socialist movement grew, the old distrust in the ballot box, largely due to the force and fraud that had been practiced against the labor parties in Chicago, passed away. The union men back of the paper began to see that they were neglecting a powerful weapon by remaining away from the polls. Then began a struggle that has continued for years between those who advised, and those who opposed, political action to gain control of the paper. At the last meeting of the stockholders the Socialists won out and those advising political action now control 70 per cent of the stock in the paper.—Ex.

A Millionaire's View Kansas City Star: "We don't want agitators in Socialism. Socialism is not a fever; it's a science. We want cool-headed men like Victor Berger of Milwaukee—men who are economists and thinkers, not fire eaters and brawlers. I only wish there were some way of driving out of the Socialist party every man who conceives one of these twist-of-the-wrist Utopias. Socialism is an inevitable result of time and evolution." The speaker was C. B. Hoffmann, millionaire miller, who was one of the debaters on economics at the Casino hall this week. He owns one of the largest flour mills in the state at Enterprise, has elevators all over the western part of the state, is a director in four banks and spends the rest of his time working for Socialism. There is nothing of the dreamer about him. It is questionable whether he would dream after a midnight lunch of Welsh rarebit and ice cream. Profits for Big Concerns "I believe in Socialism because I can't help it," Mr. Hoffmann said yesterday afternoon in his Kansas City office at 310 Portsmouth building, Kansas City, Kas. "It's like existence or the tariff—you can't get away from it. Every time I turn it slaps me in the face. "Here's how it works: I have forty grain elevators in Kansas. As a big concern our facilities exceed those of small, independent concerns, consequent it costs us less to handle the grain and we can make a better profit than the little fellow. Our own elevators supply our own mills. We don't have to depend upon what the mills will pay us for our grain. The little fellow does. Result: The little fellow eventually goes out of business. It's very simple." But That Isn't Socialism "Some day, no doubt, a greater grain company will absorb mine. The article is to show that Colonel Roosevelt has been selected by the "royalty of Europe" as a fit ruler for the U. S. and that for that reason he should not be given that office. He explains that the colonel has been entertained by royalty and that makes him unfit. That statement in itself should make me test the sanity of the man; but further than that it is an absolute falsehood. Every village, town, or city thru' which Colonel Roosevelt has passed has been crowded to the utmost with COMMON PEOPLE from miles about all eager to welcome our great statesman. Has Mr. Henry T. Jones eyes with which he can read? Does he know that at Budapest people had ribs and arms and legs broken in the terrible crush at the station? I suppose it was the "royalty of Europe" who shouldered one another and stepped upon one another to get a look at the colonel? I challenge you, Mr. Henry T. Jones, to show me one act on the part of Colonel Roosevelt, that was directed to deprive the workman of his rights. Let not narrow mindedness and false party spirit obscure from our minds the truth in regard to a really great man, the only man who is capable of giving the worker a square deal. Let me advise Henry T. Jones, to look to facts before he makes another such an attempt at saying something wise; and when he can do better than Colonel Roosevelt has done, let us hear from him and we'll make him president. THEO. J. WERLE, Jr. Milwaukee. A Question. [TO THE EDITOR.] After reading the address of Carl D. Thompson, "What the Socialists Will Do in Milwaukee," published in The Chicago Daily Socialist on April 22, I asked myself the question: "Are there any women in Milwaukee?" "We mean to include in it, as every scientific Socialist does, all the useful people of the community. Not only the hand worker, but the brain worker as well. Not only the man who works for wages, but the salaried man as well. In short, all those who perform some useful service," says Comrade Thompson. According to him—and we heartily

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum [TO THE EDITOR.] In looking over your publication of Saturday, April 16, 1910, I was greatly amused by the vicious barking of one Henry T. Jones, in an article entitled "Emperor Roosevelt I." The article strongly reminds me of some little black-and-tan puppy standing at a safe distance and barking at a Newfoundland when he isn't looking. Mr. Henry T. Jones takes pleasure in naming the colonel "this murderer of soft eyed, harmless antelope," but considerably forgets to put a tag after his name. What would Mr. Henry T. Jones call a man who eats the flesh of butchered, harmless, defenseless "soft-eyed lambs, cattle, chickens, turkey, and Wisconsin deer; etc.?" Theodore Roosevelt tries to equalize at least a little by endangering his own life, and giving the jungle inhabitants a chance, however small it may seem; but when Henry T. Jones eats mutton or beef he eats the flesh of an animal that has had not the slightest chance to escape the butcher's blade, and the only danger he puts his life to is from eating too much of the mutton. It is only out of compassion for Mr. Henry T. Jones that I seek and find an excuse for him. In this, however, I can explain fully Mr. Roosevelt's action. The colonel went to Africa, in the name of science, and brought down only such animals as were necessary for food and those that were to be shipped to America, where they are to further the education of the American people. That in itself is a noble undertaking. But had he gone to Africa on a purely pleasure hunt (he'd be still about the denunciation of intelligent people, for it is God's law that the animals are made for the use of man, as long as he kills what he needs or can use. These animals are made for man's food so "that he may live and grow wise," and this holds true for Colonel Roosevelt in Africa as well as when Henry T. Jones goes hunting in Wisconsin, or when he eats "soft-eyed, harmless" mutton chops. There isn't a man on the face of the earth, who can truthfully say, that Colonel Roosevelt ever shot for the lust of killing. The real point of Henry T. Jones'

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance. WANTED—A live agent for The Social-Democratic Herald in every town in the United States. Liberal commission allowed. There is nothing in the form of Socialist literature which sells with so little effort these days as subscriptions to The Social-Democratic Herald. Write for terms. You may not be able to put up the best possible argument for the cause of Socialism, but you can hand out a paper to a friend as eloquently as Debs or Mills could with all the arguments in. We have only words of commendation for The Herald from the hundreds of letters which arrive from every state in the union each week. The sincerity of these words are attested to by the new subscribers that accompany them. The pressure of life under capitalism has become so intense that the average man is in a state of unrest. All society is agitated at the present time over the questions of how to secure sufficient food, clothing and shelter in return for a reasonable amount of labor. The Socialist press alone points the way to a life worth while for the workers. D. C. Sherman, Washington, is one of the liveliest of the many live ones who are building The Herald's subscription sky scraper circulation. We can bank on a bunch of new ones from him every few days. He is close to the hundred mark now and says when that is reached he'll set the standard at 200. One Georgia builder who says "Don't print my name" sends in a list and says he is trying to work out a plan to put a Social-Democratic Herald in every home in the state of Georgia. How about your state? J. J. Jacobson, state secretary of the Socialist party of Iowa, ordered a bundle of 200 a week to be sent to the organizer at different points in the state, incidentally remarking that he wants the people in Iowa to read The Herald, "because it shows more than any other Socialist paper the Socialists in action." The readers of The Christian Socialist are also becoming readers of The Social-Democratic Herald very fast. Scarcely a day goes by but a bunch of new Herald readers go on the list via The Christian Socialist and The Herald (National Edition) and The Christian Socialist both 75 cents. The Christian Socialist can get into some circles which no other Socialist paper can reach. If you have a religious friend you want to interest in Socialism see that he gets a "Christian Socialist." The Herald will take your subscription. Gustave Theimer, secretary, Elizabeth, N. J., writes "We are boosting the circulation of The Social-Democratic Herald believing it to be the most effective literature we can circulate at this time." The Oklahoma Pioneer bumps in with a bunch of subs this week. They are coming from the North, South, East and West. Jas. J. Boyle, Mass., after trying it says, it is so easy to get four that no one should send in a single. Go after them! Floyd B. Stoben, Kansas, dropped a line ordering four for his neighbors. "Dear Herald: I read of the Milwaukee victory and wrote to Mayor Seidel for the address of a Milwaukee agree—it is very scientific to consider the brain worker as well as the hand worker as useful to the community. But not one word about women! Are women not people? Or does Comrade Thompson's statement lose its scientific meaning as soon as women are included? It is not surprising that the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence did not consider women as people but classed them among minors and negroes. But it surely takes one's breath to acknowledge that the Socialist men of Milwaukee have advanced no further. In regard to negroes they have, and we rejoice over it—but women—? Does Milwaukee need some education? HELEN UNTERMAN, Girard, Kan. Production vs. Destruction [TO THE EDITOR.] The government owns all the machinery of destruction. The navy and other machinery of war. It would be more to our credit as a nation if the government also owned all the machinery of production and distribution. The article entitled, "The Power Behind the Republic," in Success magazine for May, suits me and many of my friends. The world is watching the Milwaukee Socialists. They must do all in their power to make their administration a brilliant success. Michigan. S. CHISHOLM. People Distrust Newspapers "The newspaper of today is regarded with general distrust. People at large do not know why, but they feel that the newspaper has ceased to battle for their cause. That is the reason that the magazine has supplanted the newspaper as the leader of public thought."—Charles Edward Russell.

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# News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher  
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

the churches. On motion the letter was placed on file.

A communication was received from State's Atty. Wayman of Chicago, in which he insisted that the murder of Karl Cerny, the picket of the Bakery Workers, had been shown to be committed in self defense and that two grand juries had refused to hold David Beyer, the man who shot him in the back, Delegate Kahn of the Bakery Workers, gave a history of the case and declared that Wayman was a liar in most of his statements. Moved that a committee be appointed to answer Wayman. Carried.

The Allied Printing Trades council reported that the union label had been withdrawn from the firms of Krueger Printing Co., E. H. Gress, Modern Printery, and the West Allis Publishing Co. Filed.

A communication from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, was read to council and ordered printed in The Herald.

On motion the executive board report was approved as a whole.

The Label section reported on its meeting and announced that the Douglas Shoe Co. was now also making women's shoes. Filed.

The Building Trades Council reported that it had named Bros. F. C. Runge, Henry Ruppel and William Griebling to serve with the city building inspector in the revision of the building code. Report filed.

On motion the council reconsidered its action with regard to the communication of the A. F. of L. relative to a Labor Sunday. Carried. Moved that Bro. Carl D. Thompson be requested to act with Bro. Weber to see the ministers. Lost. Moved to lay the communication on the table. Carried.

The chair appointed Bros. Weber, Handley and Wolters as the committee on getting the A. F. of L. convention. Also Bros. Kahn and Weber on the Wayman matter.

The following brothers were nominated for delegate to the State Federation convention: Fisher, Wollaefer and Sultaire. Moved that the one getting the highest vote be declared the delegate and next highest alternate. Carried. Moved that delegate be granted \$8 a day and railway fare. Carried. The tellers retired.

Bro. Coleman tendered his resignation as a member of the Labor Day ticket selling committee. The resignation was accepted and Bro. Neumeier appointed in his stead.

Moved to discharge the committee on A. F. of L. convention with thanks. Carried.

The tellers reported that 100 ballots had been cast, of which Fisher received 57, Wollaefer 25, Sultaire 17, and blank 1. Bro. Fisher was declared the delegate to the State convention and Bro. Wollaefer the alternate.

**RECEIPTS**

Iron Molders, 160	\$2.29
Capmakers, 16	.30
Glove Workers, 6	4.26
Carpenters, 188	1.37
Building Laborers, 113	18.00
Box Makers, 1	.75
Beer Bottlers, 213	30.00
Carpenters, 1748	2.71
Carpenters, 1813	.89
Carpenters, 1053	2.61
Plasterers, 138	3.75
Barbers, 64	9.00
John Reichert, refund	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75.30</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

F. J. Weber, salary, two weeks	\$50.00
F. J. Weber, soap, etc.	1.70
F. J. Weber, scrubbing	5.00
Co-operative Printery	5.50
Freie Gemeinde, hall rent	48.00
Boecker Sign Co.	1.25
S.-D. Publishing Co.	15.00
S.-D. Publishing Co., type-writing	.95
Frederic Heath, \$0; J. Reichert, \$0; Emil Brodde, \$12; M. Weissenhub, \$3	33.00
J. Reichert, postage	1.50
Executive board	5.50
W. S. Fisher, labor news service	10.00
Emil Brodde, postage	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$170.50</b>

The meeting then adjourned.  
**FREDERICK HEATH,**  
Recording Secretary.

**Lost!**  
William Griebling, 318 State street, business agent of the Building Trades Council, lost his purse containing about \$180 on Tuesday. The finder will please return it and receive liberal reward.

How can a man grow rich except upon the spoils of others' labor?—Froude.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Bakers' union No. 205 has contributed \$200 to the striking bakers in New York City. The members of the union will pay an assessment of \$1 per month for a period of three months to reimburse the local treasury.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, which was organized about three years ago and has a membership of over 4,000, has declared a strike to have their wages raised to 25 cents per hour. The union is composed mostly of Italians.

**Cleveland, Ohio.**—Organized labor is to be congratulated upon the sweeping victory in this city, resulting from the placing on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Cleveland American League baseball club. The unions have been fighting this club (and the fight was carried into every city on the circuit) ever since the opening of the season. The club was again placed on the fair list last week, when President Johnson of the American League signed closed shop contracts for all teams. The agreement provides that all contracts for tearing down, repairing or constructions of parks shall contain a clause requiring the employment of union labor exclusively and all printed matter shall bear the union label. All cigars and tobacco sold within the park must also bear the union label. It further provides that on some Sunday during the season, the Cleveland club must play an exhibition game, the proceeds to be devoted to a charity to be named by the Building Trades Council.

**Newton, N. J.**—The carpenters recently negotiated a new scale whereby the men receive an increase in wages amounting to 6 1/2 cents per hour.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Six hundred structural iron workers went back to work last week, after having been on strike since May 1. The Iron League, the organization of the bosses, has signed a two-year agreement with the Structural Iron Workers Union, which provides for a wage scale of 65 cents an hour until May 1, 1911, and 66 cents for the following year. The former scale was 62 1/2 cents per hour. It is expected that the remaining 200 men who have been out, will be back to work in a few days.

**Racine, Wis.**—Two hundred and fifty members of the Carpenters union who have been on strike for three weeks, have returned to work after having signed an agreement with the boss carpenters whereby their wages have been raised to 50 cents per hour.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—Thirteen hundred telegraphers and 130 telephone operators on the Northern Pacific lines have succeeded in signing up a new scale which will be of much benefit to them. Under the terms of the new agreement the telegraphers will receive a wage ranging from \$65 to \$135 per month, and the telephone operators will receive an increase in pay ranging from \$5 to \$20 per month.

**New York, N. Y.**—The Italian Printers union of this city has just signed a new agreement for one year, which gives the members an increase in wages of \$1.50 per week.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The executive board of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers has voted to send \$10,000 per week to New York, to aid the striking bakers of that city.

**Denver, Colo.**—Eight hundred smelter men at the plant of the Globe Smelting Co., are out on strike for an increase in wages.

**Toledo, Ohio.**—After a strike lasting five weeks, Electrical Workers No. 8 (inside wiremen) has succeeded in settling the difficulty and now have a working agreement which will settle all future differences. All strikers will

be replaced and in the future preference will be given to union men. A wage scale of \$3.25 for an eight-hour day has been granted until December 1, with an increase to \$3.50 thereafter, time one-half for overtime and double time for holidays and on Sundays. The agreement runs to May 1, 1912. Every employer in the city has signed the contract.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—Over 15,000 men employed in the various branches of the metal trades have secured a 10 per cent increase in wages and the eight-hour day, which took effect June 1. The men are all employed by the California Metal Trades Association, and include pattern makers, molders, machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers. The increase will average over \$3.00 a week for each man.

**Mason City, Ia.**—The Typographical union has signed a new wage scale with every printing establishment in the city except one, which will be in effect until May 1, 1912. The agreement increases the pay of handmen, foremen and machine operators \$2.00 per week for both day and night work.

**Denver, Colo.**—The Western Federation of Miners, comprising 265 locals, have decided by a vote to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—In their determination to secure recognition of the union and a 5 per cent increase in wages, together with a reduction in working hours, 1,200 cutters and tailors are on strike.

**New York, N. Y.**—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is preparing for a national strike this fall to secure a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union.

**Dover, N. Y.**—All the contractors have acceded to the demands of the union carpenters for a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day at a minimum wage rate of 42 cents per hour.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Convinced by past experiences that petitions and hearings are of no avail, the public school teachers have decided to form a union. The preliminary steps have already been taken. Negotiations are on foot to secure affiliation between the Teachers' union and the American Federation of Labor.

**Streator, Ill.**—The carpenters have succeeded in putting a new scale of 45 cents per hour in effect. The new rate is an advance of 5 cents per hour. The agreement is to run two years.

**Portland, Ore.**—Four hundred union teamsters went out on strike on June 1, demanding an increase of 25 cents per day. The present rate of wages is \$2.75 per day.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The difference between the boiler-makers and the officials of the Missouri Pacific Ry., have been settled. A nine-hour day, with an increase of 3 cents per hour in wages, were the terms of agreement.

**Scranton, Pa.**—Eight firms have signed up with the leather workers on horse goods, and the men have returned to work. The agreement calls for 52 1/2 hours per week, a 10 per cent increase in wages, and full recognition of the union.

A union card in the pocket of a seabed garment would make an awful roar if it could talk.

**Westfield, N. Y.**—The Carpenters union has put a new agreement into effect which provides for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day, and other improved working conditions.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The Painters' union recently signed a new scale which provides for an increase in wages ranging from 25 to 50 cents per day of eight hours.

## Clean Streets!

At last Milwaukee is to have clean streets. It may be revolution, but Milwaukee will have to make the best of it. The Social-Democrats promised it in their platform and the new commissioner of public works says he is going to carry out the pledge. He is remarkably true in his expression of how it will be done. Says he:

"The only way to clean the streets is to clean them. That's what we are going to do."

Harry E. Briggs will take office on Tuesday, following confirmation by the council on Monday. He then will name a deputy and four superintendents. There will be something doing from the time he takes office. He declares that he is going to see that the city gets a dollar's worth of work for every dollar. That will be another revolution—but Milwaukee is getting to like revolutions of that sort.

Mr. Briggs will make no radical changes in the method of cleaning streets at present, but he will experiment with a view to finding more economical methods. He is of the belief that efficiency in the present force will about turn the trick. Leafing will have to stop, he says. Ward foremen will be required to work and laborers will have to do the same.

As in every other department under the new administration, those who are on the job to give value received will not be bothered, but the loafer's days are numbered. Ward foremen who do not supervise in such a way as to bring about best results will be given an early opportunity to convince other employers of their worth. As time shows the need supervision boundaries may be changed, so that foremen will cover more territory, reducing the number of foremen required. Old men, unable to keep up the pace on the streets, will be given such other places as their abilities show them best suited to, and the younger men will be given the harder work.

One of the greatest innovations is to be the creation of a purchasing department. In this department, which will be under a public works department superintendent, all the city purchasing now possible under

**WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. & Treas., 25 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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PAUL LUETTICH, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 78 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 221 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
WM. N. MILLER, 209 N. Dewey St., Eau Claire, Wis.

**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**  
The United States Supreme Court has now struck the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as unconstitutional. The Labor Union, complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair Law" has before a hearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

**Wage Earners**  
Wake Up!  
Join the Union of your craft and take part of your class party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-Labor and Shop-Union labels on your goods. Get your labels for emancipation from wage slavery.

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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You Cannot Afford to Miss Such Values as These for Monday, June 20. A Bargain Event of the Right Kind at the Right Time!

10 Stamps Free If you present this coupon at our stamp desk on Monday, June 20th...

Sheet Music 10c My Old Lady - Rosemarie - Bud Rag - Mystic Dream...

New White Goods We are prepared to meet your White Goods requirements at a very moderate cost.

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Graduation---Vacation Both events are social with us. We are prepared with the finest stock of Footwear...

Hugo E. Bauch Department Store. 334 Grove St. and 432 National Ave. Removal Sale at 432 National Ave.

Passed at Social-Democratic State Convention

WHEREAS, One of the great problems confronting us at this time is the so-called "white slave" traffic...

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Everybody is requested to get out and hustle for our great state picnic to be held Sunday, July 17...

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED - Everybody to know that Dr. S. R. Rosenberg, Expert Optician, is located at 231 Mitchell street...

FORCED FACTORY SALE OF OXFORDS

Continues Until Every Pair Is Sold at THE MODEL JULIA MARLOWE SHOE STORE 213 GRAND AVE. \$1.79 THE PAIR

Passing Shots Vice President Sherman was here June 8. Was he entertained at the home of a working man or did the John I. Beggs class do the honors?

Franz's Summer Garden Summer has finally come and with the hot and sultry days we are looking for cool spots to repair the wear and tear of the day.

Wedding Rings ANY STYLE MADE TO YOUR LIKING QUALITY GUARANTEED ARCHIE TEGTMEYER

AUCTION STILL CONTINUES DAILY \$10,000 worth of diamonds, watches and jewelry at the old stand formerly owned by G. C. Vahl.

FREE Outing Suit Case GIVEN FREE With Every Purchase of \$10 or More Jandt & Blüemel 703-705 Muskego Ave.

HINZ HARDWARE CO. Removal Sale at 432 National Ave. All Carpenter Tools 10 to 20% Discount

Table listing names and amounts for the Milwaukee Co. Organization, including Ed. Gumz, George Klump, R. Zimmermann, etc.

# Snap Shots in Seidelburg

The old commissioners of public works say they won't fight the introduction of the one-man system. The contractors are doing all the peering. The city always protects its contractors, so why should they be so mightily interested? Is it friendship for the present commissioners?

Is there any significance in the request for a two months' leave of absence from the park board by Rabbi Caro, just as the new Social-Democratic commissioner gets into action? Stick around and see what happens next.

Ald. Bogk displayed his ignorance of what is being done in the city in a manner quite similar to that of many of the other old party aldermen in a meeting of the council committee on buildings and grounds on Tuesday. The question of social centers in schools was being discussed. Ald. Bogk was sure he'd like to see the city go very slow and experiment before adopting the social center idea in all schools. He was a much surprised official when Ald. Berger informed him that social centers now exist in three Milwaukee schools and that they are great successes. Ald. Berger withdrew his dance hall resolution, announcing that the school board was

preparing to adopt the entire social center idea, engaging a superintendent of social centers. He offered a substitute asking the school board what its plans are. It was passed by the committee and will go through the council on Monday. Milwaukee is on the way toward the free use of schools by the people who built them and need them. Ald. Berger announced that arrangements are practically completed by which Edward J. Ward, who has made a glowing success of school extension work in Rochester, N. Y., will come to Milwaukee to carry on similar work. This is another link in the chain of government for the people and by the people.

Park Commissioner Kowalski presented the following at Tuesday's meeting:

RESOLVED, That we abolish the present officer known as the sergeant of park police; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the present officer now acting as sergeant of park police be again reduced in the ranks to that of a park policeman; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the various park foremen, after the passage of this resolution, again take charge of the police officers in their respective parks, same as has been done in former years prior to the creation of the office known as sergeant of park police.

## Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Social-Democratic voters are WARNED not to sign nomination papers for any but Social-Democratic candidates. It is an old trick of the politicians to get your name on a nomination paper, which then puts you under obligation to vote for the man whose papers you sign.

### SIGN ONLY THE NOMINATION PAPERS OF YOUR OWN PARTY CANDIDATES.

County Conventions of the Social-Democratic party are being held all over the state. Waukesha county held one last week, and is now holding a referendum on the candidates. Sheboygan county had a dandy convention at Sheboygan Falls on last Sunday afternoon, and put a full ticket in the field, and for the two assembly districts as well. Wood county holds a convention on Thursday of this week at Vesper, and the Grand Rapids comrades were there in force.

At Waupaca Comrade Minkley is helping on Saturday of this week with a county rally and convention, assisted by Comrade Latimer, who is resting among friends there a few days. Comrade Jacobs, candidate for governor, will be at Stevens Point, in Portage county, on Saturday and Sunday for a county convention and rally.

The state organizer, together with the new field organizer for the western district, Comrade R. C. McCaleb of La Crosse, will be at the following conventions and rallies: Monroe county, at Sparta, Tuesday, June 21, afternoon and evening. La Crosse county, at La Crosse, Wednesday, June 22, evening. Crawford county, at Prairie du Chien, Thursday, June 23, afternoon and evening.

It is also possible that a convention will be arranged for Grant county on the same trip, for June 24, Friday, at Fenimore.

County tickets are either already nominated, or are assured, in the following counties: Manitowoc, Wood, Oneida, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Calumet, Columbia, La Crosse, Brown, Douglas, Dane, Winnebago, Polk, Price, Marathon, Door, Washington, Grant, Monroe, Crawford, Outagamie—or twenty-two in all so far. This is not quite one-third of the counties in the state outside of Milwaukee county, which, of course, will have a full ticket in the field, and an able-bodied fight all along the line.

Comrade Minkley sends in the following news letter from the field, and it reflects the conditions which he finds, we publish it herewith: "Sheboygan county is in line with a fine county, assembly and congressional ticket. Much was nominated at the county convention held on June 12, at Sheboygan Falls.

"Saturday evening a most enthusiastic meeting was held, at which Comrades Minkley and Gaylord spoke. Comrade Minkley addressed especially the Austrian comrades of whom many were present. An organization of the Austrian branch was perfected, and the members are very enthusiastic.

"The movement in this locality is up to the standard, and we are hoping that the city of Sheboygan will soon be up to its old fighting spirit. How about Plymouth? We know the comrades there can do the same if they want to. "Neenah and Menasha are there with the goods. The list of subscribers for The Herald is swelling. The

moulders there are moulding a good movement since they got the pattern from the Milwaukee patternmaker. Dr. Riley, the candidate for assembly in the Neenah district, is giving some good medicine to the boys. He was in the Spanish-American war fighting for the sugar and tobacco trusts, but got tired of that, and is now fighting for the oppressed with all his vigor. We want him for assemblyman from this district. The district is ripening; small business men, professional men, and laboring men will vote for our ticket, and leave the millionaires to fight their own battle. The latter never support their own business men; pay very low wages to the workmen, so that the latter cannot buy much. Business men, professional men, workmen and farmers of Neenah district teach those millionaires a lesson by voting the Social-Democratic ticket straight."

Marinette County Comrade Minkley will put in next week solid in Marinette county, winding up with a county convention and rally at Marinette on Sunday, June 26. He will cover the county during the week, and it is expected that Marinette county will hereafter become one of the banner counties of the state. This work was made possible by a pledge of \$25 by four of the Peshtigo comrades, which will doubtless be supplemented by other pledges, so that Comrade Minkley can spend the following week in Door and Kewaunee counties, thus rounding out the First senatorial district and carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance. This is the territory of Ike Stephenson, United States senator and timber lord. His debauchery of the Wisconsin legislature will receive a severe censure in the vote for the Social-Democratic ticket. Nobody knows what the Democrats elected to the legislature will do. That has been proven. But everybody knows that the Social-Democrats will fight to the bitter end against corruption and crookedness of every kind. And the people of Wisconsin are finding this out. So we hope that the comrades in the First senatorial district will buckle on their fighting clothes and get into this campaign with both feet.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary, Social-Democratic Party, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir and Comrade: We had Comrade Jacobs with us last night and he gave us one of the best speeches ever delivered in this place. For an hour and a half he kept the audience spell-bound and at the conclusion received an ovation. We are very glad to have had Comrade Jacobs with us and we are planning to have him with us again during the campaign.

Yours for down with the plutes. HARRY H. WARDEN, Sec'y S.-D. P., West Bend, Wis.

## AT THE THEATERS

EMPRESS—Vaudeville Mlle. Louise and her Darwinian demonstrators will be the headliners of a promising bill at the Empress next week, opening Monday with a matinee. Happy Jack Gardner and company, in a playlet, "A Close Call." Others are: The Keely, as the stock-whip king and queen; the Swickards, in "The Shoplifter"; Scott and Wil-

son and Eddie Dolan, comedians. Mo-



Miss "Billie" Beatty

tion pictures conclude the bill. BIJOU—"The Cowboy and the Girl" For the first time in this city, "The Cowboy and the Girl," a play of the



George Salisbury

the far west in the days of the gold craze, will be given its presentation at the Bijou theater for one week, beginning Sunday afternoon. The usual matinees will be included.

ALHAMBRA—"Brewster's Millions" "Brewster's Millions," a great American play, with a million laughs, will be the Alhambra Theater company's offering for the week beginning Monday night, succeeding the delightful comedy, "Julie Bon Bon." "Brewster's Millions" will serve to introduce to Milwaukee play patrons a new leading man in Robert Dempster, one of the most accomplished young actors on the American stage today.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville Miss Elita Procter Otis, a favorite vaudeville comedienne, headlines the bill at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon, in William Kay Duncan's screamingly funny comedy sketch, "Mrs. Bunker's Bun." Other features: Gus Sohlike's Bama Bama Girls; Miss Isabelle D'Armand and Billy Gaston, in "Nifty Nonsense"; Miss Florence Reid and Fred Santley, late of "The Gay Hussars" company, and new motion pictures.

CRYSTAL—"Socialism" The Crystal theater will close with three performances Sunday: "Socialism," the dramatic sketch written by Robert A. Kasper, a Chicago Socialist, will be presented for the last time at three Sunday performances, along with the other six acts which make up an excellent bill of vaudeville. Other interesting acts are, the musical sketch by the Keltous and Alfred Ripon, the Scotch ventriloquist, with his grotesque dummy, McPherson.

EMPIRE—Vaudeville The European novelty act features next week's bill at the Empire. The Rossow Midgents will furnish the laughing part of the bill. Six other acts are on the program.

COLUMBIA—Vaudeville Lottie Mayer, the "Diving Queen," has been engaged to appear for one week at the Columbia theater, in her novel diving act. In conjunction with this big act are six other headline acts on the bill.

RAVENNA PARK—Lombardo On Sunday Sig. G. B. Lombardo inaugurates the final week of his engagement at Ravenna park with the Lombardo band and opera concert combination. "Some new things, and many old ones presented in a new way," was the promise this bandmaster made to Milwaukee at the opening of his season. There are sixty-two skilled professional musicians, instrumental and vocal, in the organization. Of these forty-two constitute his famous symphony band and in addition there is the opera concert company, consisting of four soloists, well known in the world of grand opera.

PABST PARK—Amusement Kennedy's Wild West Show is the banner attraction at this popular resort. Hermann Sons will have a grand summer night festival this Saturday evening, and on Sunday the society, "Eintracht," will turn out en masse and invite all their friends to come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening with them at the coolest place on earth.

Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.



## Espenhain Pony & Cart Contest

### Beautiful "Lady Brownie" and Cart Free

Enter the race! Every Boy or Girl under 15 years of age is eligible. Beautiful "Lady Brownie" and Cart is exhibited in our Main Entrance and to see it makes you want it. "Lady Brownie" will be given away absolutely free on June 30th to the Boy or Girl under 15 years of age having the most votes. It's easy to get your relatives, friends and neighbors to help you, every dime they spend gives you one additional vote. We will furnish you with campaign printed matter and suggestions as to how to win and keep you posted as to how you stand.

OVER 250 OTHER RETAIL STORES Now give Espenhain Merchandise Bonds, you get 5 with every dime you spend here every morning, all day Tuesday and 2 every afternoon. They are the means of saving many Dollars, every book filled means a Dollar in Merchandise here and at over 250 other retail stores.



## Deadly Elevators

(TO THE EDITOR) The article contained in The Free Press of recent date, entitled, "Millionaire killed in an elevator accident," again plainly shows the grave necessity for using a device for passenger elevators that will prevent an elevator from starting either up or down until the elevator door is closed.

The death of this man recalls that three young women and an elderly man have been killed in identically the same manner in Milwaukee within four years. Experience has taught us that there is no way to prevent people from making impulsive dashes for elevator openings, and for this reason, an elevator should never move an inch until the door is closed and safely locked. Why, in the name of humanity, is it necessary to hear of these horrible accidents, after human life has been sacrificed, when it has been clearly demonstrated that there are practical devices on the market which would make such accidents an impossibility. Milwaukee. GEORGE CLOOS.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John Medrow, deceased.

Letters administration on the Estate of John Medrow, late in the City of Cudahy in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Charles Medrow by this Court; It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said John Medrow, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of a decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said John Medrow, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place where claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 6th day of June, 1910. By the Court, M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

ELBERT & LEVIN, Attorneys for Estate

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Augusta Meder, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Augusta Meder, late of the County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Fritz Meder by this Court; It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of Dec. A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Augusta Meder, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Augusta Meder, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 6th day of June, 1910. By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WIDELLE & MEYERSON, Attorneys for Estate, Room 8 Metropolitan Block.

FRED HOLM 1369 SEVENTH STREET Manufacturer of CIGARS Margareta - - 10c Blue Label - - 5c GRUENER'S Military Band and Orchestra 312 RESERVOIR AVE. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Price \$4 down—\$2 a month buys this Cabinet Range It is the Double Oven Gas Range that is having such remarkable sale. It sells for \$25 cash, or \$26 on time. It has a Cabinet Bake Oven and Broiling Oven on the side. You can work both of them without stooping. BOTH OVENS are heated by ONE FLAME, which means economy. We have gas ranges, to fit every floor space—capacity—from \$15 up. We invite you to inspect them in Our Salesroom, at the Gas Office, 182 Wisconsin Street. Milwaukee Gas Light Company A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement. Notify us Promptly of Any Defect in Your Service.

Your Head Get Hot? Buy One of Our New and Nobby Straws Price \$1.00 up to \$3.50 A SURE CURE Does Your Body Perspire and Make You Feel Uncomfortable? Discard your heavyweight suit, change for one of our lightweights—In addition wear a suit of our lightweight underwear, and add a soft negligee shirt, and presto change—you will enjoy ease and comfort. Our suit department, as well as our hat and furnishing departments, are well stocked with merchandise that will please and bring comfort to the wearer. Suits at \$10.00 up to \$25.00 Shirts at 50c up to \$2.50 Underwear at 25c up to \$3.00 Belts at 25c up to \$1.50 JOS. LAUER CO. National, Cor. First Ave.

Luedke's Outing Shoes Summer is here. Outings are being planned. Why not have foot comfort? Give your feet an outing, too. A man wants real comfort and he'll get it in our outing shoes—canvas or leather tops. \$1.25 to \$2.50 You'll Like Them Here's what the boys want for Bicycle Shoes, Baseball Shoes—so light and easy they almost bring in a run themselves. Saves a more expensive pair of shoes, too—and that's an item to parents. 75c—\$1.25—\$1.75 According to Style and Size Open Evenings Luedke We Want Your Shoes Right 413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

Acorn Gas Range No Ma'am makes no difference whatever—sponge cake, biscuits, muffins, pies, roast beef, turkey, fast oven, slow oven, medium oven, hot or sizzling—anything a range ought to do is done to perfection by an Acorn Gas Range Better look them over, before placing your order. Reinhold Bros. Lisbon Ave. and 23rd St. "EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE"

NEW SHOES UNION-MADE At the New Store BIG STOCK Little Prices Get your next pair from Geo. A. Schick 180 THIRD STREET 11 Years at 34 and Grand

For the June Bride—The Graduate—The Birthday or Wedding Anniversary. When presents are to be bought. Let me show you the quality of my jewelry and silverware—they make the most delightful gifts for these occasions. C. H. KOCH Jeweler & Optician 427 ELEVENTH AVENUE

A Roomy, Durable and Attractive Suit Case FREE Again this June we renew our popular custom of giving an attractive suit case free to our many patrons. As the vacation time comes the suit case is a necessity that must be had and, as in former years, we will give a traveling bag that is made for real service. It is 24 inches long, 13 inches wide and 6 1/2 inches deep and its merits justify everything we can say in its favor. FREE With Every \$10.00 Purchase FREE With Every \$10.00 Par base Stumpf & Langhoff 11th and Wmings Sts. 721-723 Third Street 386-388 E. Water Street 329 Grove Street 608 Mitchell Street 1921-27 Paul de Lar Ave.

MILWAUKEE, ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY, JUNE 20 SHOW GROUNDS: 35 AND FIFTH ST.

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS \$3,200,000 CAPITAL \$7500 DAILY EXPENSE 1280 PERSONS 680 HORSES 85 R.R. CARS 375 CIRCUS ARTISTS 6 ARENAS 125 ACTS 108 CAGE ZOO 40 ELEPHANT ACTORS 3 BIG MILES OF PARADE WONDERS

Admission tickets and numbered reserved seats will be on sale Monday at DADD'S DRUG STORE, 135-137 Grand Avenue, at exactly the same price charged in the regular ticket wagons on the show grounds.

NOW OPEN Franz' Summer Garden Locust and Buffum Streets Good Music Your Patronage Is Solicited MAX FRANZ

Impress SULLIVAN & CONSIDING VAUDEVILLE Week Com. Mon. Mat., June 20 MLE. LOUISE and Her Darwinian Demonstrators, Vaudeville's Greatest Monkey Act HAPPY JACK GARDNER & CO. Comedy Playlet "A Close Call" JACK THE KELLYS - VIOLET Stuckship King and Queen SCOTT & WILSON Clever Comedy Acrobats JOE-SWICKARDS - LOUISE Musical Comedy Playlet "The Shoplifter" EDDIE DOLAN A Comedian with Real Comedy "MODEL VAUDEVILLE" Matinee 10c Nights 10c-20c "Our Cooling System is Now in Operation"

NINTH MONSTER Social-Democratic State Picnic PABST PARK SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1910 Many New Attractions will be offered W. A. JACOBS Hon. EMIL SEIDEL MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE DON'T FORGET THE DATE! Admission 10c. a person.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

BOIL THE WATER!

Who says the health commissioner is not on the job. The report on the analysis of city water means that you should keep on boiling it before drinking. Bring it to a boil and then pour it through the air to take away the flat taste.

Very humanely the police administration has allowed the policeman to wear lighter helmets during the hot weather—that is—ahem!—lighter in color!

When the Citizens' Business League sends a communication to the Federated Trades council and sends it on stationery without the label, it shows its class leanings, to say the least.

That new society, principally of capitalized preachers, formed in New York, to fight Socialism and save the poor capitalist squeezers of the people, helps to explain why the workman does not go to church, we guess.

The teaching of folk dances to the children in the Milwaukee public parks is one of the finest things in the whole category of forward steps in our municipality. It ought to have the endorsement and more of every true citizen.

Complaint is made that at the public matatorium at Sixteenth and North avenue, only three of the shower baths were turned Thursday night and long lines of men waiting their turn at each one. Finally the crowd lost patience and forced the "management" to turn on several more.

There cannot be too many swimming places for the people these days. The present administration is seeking ways to create a large number, especially in the flowing streams where the water is continuously clean rather than in tanks, where the water grows more and more unclean.

The tax assessor is going around the workingmen wards saying that taxes will be raised on their homes. We are on the trail of these fellows and they will have a chance to explain themselves before long. That it is in the interest of the big tax dodgers is clear enough.

Was there ever anything more comical than the way the old party poli-

ticians in the common council dropped their opposition to the 4 1/2 per cent premiums on bonds! It became a hot potato, all right. If the city work had been held up these fellows would have been held accountable by the people, and they were glad to change their tactics.

BOIL THE WATER!

Beggs has all his old cripple cars out trying to handle the street car patronage of a city of 400,000 inhabitants—the second in size of the manufacturing cities of the United States. The longer he can hold things off the longer he can pile up unearned dividends for his hungry stockholders, himself included. Some of the cars he is running begin to pant at every hill they reach, and every little while they come to a stop and have to be tinkered up. But the Social-Democrats are after him, and they'll get him yet.

The confession of Chief Janssen that no one wants to get a job on the police force is a humiliating one. We'll bet an iron dollar to a stale cookie that there would be plenty of applicants if the city gave its policemen better consideration and treated them as human beings. A certain type of citizens, headed by the chief himself, are even now begrudging them the common citizen's rights of a day off occasionally. And the possibility of graft somewhere in connection with the uniforms and headgear they have to get does not make the job any more alluring, we imagine.

BOIL THE WATER!

There were some interesting moments at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Federated Trades council when the proposition to go after the 1911 convention of the American Federation of Labor was up for consideration. The suggestion came in from the Citizens' Business League, which is itself so hostile to organized labor that it will not put the printers' union label on its letterheads. The delegates faced the thought of raising a large sum of money and sending a lobbying committee to the convention this year with no great favor. One delegate thought it would do the A. F. of L. leaders good to meet in a Socialist city and to see the advantages that straightout use of the ballot as a lever weapon conferred, but this was met with the emphatic declaration that Sam Gompers would rather jump in the lake than be welcomed before his trustees and grand dukes by a Social-Democratic mayor. To be welcomed by a Socialist mayor, representing the clean labor movement that is making Milwaukee famous and then have to go back east and be laughed at by Carnegie, Belmont, President Eliot and the other eminently respectable of the Civic Federation would be a fearfully bitter dose for poor Sam. The delegates Wednesday night decided that it would be waste of money and energy to even try for the convention, and the suggestion was laid on the table.

BOIL THE WATER!

Police "Offs" Stand

At the hearing of the Police committee of the aldermen Friday morning A.M. Allrich had five young boys testify to the brutal conduct of Patrolman Timothy Murphy who walks a beat in the Eighteenth ward. A citizen testified that two weeks ago he had reproved Sullivan for his conduct toward the boys and that he said he would report the case to Janssen, but the patrolman told him Janssen would not interfere. "Then I'll report it to the Mayor," said the man. "To H—H with the Mayor," the policeman is reported to have replied. When one of the boys was being questioned, Janssen, who was present, cried out, "Here, what are you doing?" "What would you have us do?" ask Aid. Weiley. Whereupon the chief grabbed his hat and bolted from the committee room. When Janssen's request to have the policemen's "offs" rescinded came up, Janssen did not return and it was immediately placed on file. Those present criticised Janssen's boyish conduct.

Will Not Go To Court

Why are some of the contractors so mightily interested in keeping the new commissioner of public works from getting a good grip on his office? Is the old board so much to be preferred by them? Later—As we go to press word comes that the contractors have given up the idea of a suit, on advice of their attorneys.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Gimbels Manufacturers' "Cancellation" Sale Men's & Boys' Furnishings & Apparel A splendid response resulted on the first day of the sale—but there are still thousands of extreme bargains left for Friday and Saturday Men all over Milwaukee are telling their friends about this phenomenal sale—how Gimbels gathered together the cancelled stock of Clothing Manufacturers and makers of Men's and Boys' Furnishings at prices almost unbelievable. Come and See the SUITS We Offer at \$12.75 \$16.75 & \$19.75 At this price there are hundreds of Suits in all the good wanted materials, colors and styles—made by M. Stein & Co., Baltimore, and our best local makers. At this price you get Suits made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago—E. M. Blumline, makers of the famous College clothes & from M. Stein & Co., Baltimore. At this price we offer practically an unlimited choice from all our best High Grade Suits from Hart, Schaffner & Marx, E. M. Blumline & Co., and other well known makers. Men's Furnishings Also Included In This Great Manufacturers' Cancellation Sale Another lot men's fine Shirts, plaited or plain—65c Sanitary Mesh Shirts or Drawers 25c From Carter & Holmes—Chicago MEN'S MADRAS PAJAMAS In plain colors and fancy stripes, reduced this sale 69c From Miller Bros.—Philadelphia MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS The famous Manchester Madras Shirts, plain or plait front, 85c Another lot of Sanitary Mesh MEN'S UNION SUITS Short sleeves and ankle or knee length, 50c From Imp. Underwear Co.—Piqua, O. MEN'S LISLE UNION SUITS Long or short sleeves, ankle & knee lengths, now only—1.15 Half hose, Egyptian lisle, stainless black 12 1/2c From a Leading Milwaukee Maker PURE SILK HALF HOSE First quality silk black, tan, gray, lavender, etc. 35c Athletic 5 yls NAINSOOK UNDERWEAR Coat style and knee drawers—Men's furnishings department—25c Sample Belts 25c 100 dozen of Men's Fine Belts, from the Eagle Suspender Co., choice of tan, black or gray—bargains—in this sale at 25c

City Hall Happenings

It's about time for Chief Janssen to get out of the way of progress. Also, it's about time for the soft pedal on the Zinda affair. Sad as it may have been, it is being woefully misused by the chief and his supporters in their attempt to defeat the Social-Democratic "off" measure. The chief is trying to support his claim by what other cities do. As a matter of fact, no amount of wrong ever made a right, and anyhow, the Social-Democrats are here to do what other cities do NOT do. In line with this policy they are going to give the policemen their offs. One off day in fifteen is little enough at best. The chief knows how many of his men work overtime, he knows what their work is. He should know that they are entitled to this brief rest. If he is short of men let him recruit his force up to the number of men he is allowed. But let him quit the baby act and be sane for a while.

Free distribution by the health department of anti-tetanus serum and serum for the treatment of cerebrospinal meningitis, one of the scourges of childhood, will be operative in Milwaukee after Monday, for the council then will adopt resolutions to that effect, unless all signs fail. Anti-toxin for diphtheria treatment already is furnished. Thus the scope of the health department will be broadened materially and the health of the people protected more thoroughly to that extent. The free distribution is to be to "indigent persons," according to the resolution, but those who request will not be turned away. The word "indigent" is inserted as a legal precaution.

The common council committee on finance has recommended the passage of an ordinance to install the unit system of cost keeping in Milwaukee and that \$5,000 be set aside for the installation of the system. This is one of the greatest steps yet taken by the city and the committee recommendation probably will be the action of the council. Under this system the city may know at a glance at any time just what any unit of city work is costing. City work will be put on a scientific basis. Guess work will have to go. The Social-Democrats are doing everything possible to put city business up in the wide open, where all may see.

More Rose Business In 1800 the city purchased Humboldt park under ten-year land contracts. These contracts expired in 1900. Mr. Sanderson's contract was extended to 1905, and then again to 1910, expiring on June 16. This latter contract is for \$3,300. No provision for the payment thereof was made in this year's budget by the Rose administration, and if Mr. Sanderson would insist on the payment thereof would add considerably to the city's deficit. This shows the lax methods conducted by the former administration of the city's affairs. Mr. Sanderson offers as a counter proposition the sale to the city of twenty-one additional acres adjoining Humboldt park at \$4,500 an acre, which is considered excessive. In the People's Interests The preservation of the river and lake fronts for the people is favored by Mayor Seidel, who deprecates the destruction of nature on every hand. He is urging that wherever possible the beauties of nature be not de-

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PABST PARK

Kennedy's X. I. T. Show in the Arena every Afternoon and Eve. Hermann Son's Summer Nights Festival Sat. night, June 18th "Eintracht" Picnic Sunday, June 19th Dancing Every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Evening FRIDAY LADIES' DAY Children under twelve and with parents free admission to Park

BASEBALL Commercial League

Games scheduled for Saturday: At South Side Park—2 o'clock, J. Hoffman's Sons vs. Andersons; 4 o'clock, New Stars vs. Allis-Chalmers, Empire, Heder. At White City Park—2 o'clock, Gas Lights vs. Interior Woodworkers; 4 o'clock, Standard Bedding vs. Gross Hardware, Empire, Luell. At Bay View Park—1:30 o'clock, amateur series; 3:30 o'clock, Wadhams vs. National Straws, Empire Rhinbesky.

CRYSTAL 3-SHOWS-3

3:00 7:45 9:30 "SOCIALISM" 6 - and other acts - 6 Will Reopen Remodeled about August 1st

EMPIRE THEATRE

The Big European Novelty The Rossow Midgets 6 | Other Acts | 6

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Sensational Engagement of LOTTIE MAYER "The Diving Queen" 6 | Other Acts | 6

NOW RAVENNA PARK A OPEN LOMBARDO'S SYMPHONY BAND AND OPERA CONCERT CO. CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND ROLLER RINK, BILLIARD PAVILION, SCENIC AND MINIATURE RAILWAYS, ETC., ETC. ADMISSION 10 CENTS

STORE OPEN MONDAY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK KAHN'S NATIONAL AVE. Between GROVE ST. and FIRST AVE. DRY GOODS WEARING APPAREL REMNANT SALE MONDAY, JUNE 20 Thousands of Remnants, Short Lengths and Mill Ends At 1/3 to 1/2 Regular Prices SALE BEGINS MONDAY, 8 A. M.